Bombay Gazette.

PUBLISHED TWICE A WEEK—ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNING—PRICE RUPEES THIRTEEN PER QUARTER.

VOL. XLVI.] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1835. [No. 2,526.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Plea Side.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Seized by virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* at the suit of

SUCCARAM NARRAYAN,...*Plaintiff.*

vs.

HURRYDASS TULSEYDASS,...*Dfdt.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Friday the 16th Instant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, will be put up to sale by Public Outcry, on the premises, a House assessed No. 24 covered with Tiles, with its appurtenances, situate within the Town walls in the Bazar gate street, opposite to Manockjee Sett's Agiary, and in the neighbourhood of a house belonging to Hormusjee Shapoorjee.

J. LITTLE,
SHERIFF.

BOMBAY:
Sheriff's office, 8th Oct., 1835.

શ્રી·મુમ્બઇની·જુડીકેટરની·શ્રી
પરીમ·ક્રોરટમેો·થી *
પલીશાઇડ*
શરીપ્નું·પેયાંણ*

પૂરરી·પ્રેસીડશનાં·ફોજદમ·નાંમાંની
ખુબીથી શકારામ·નારાજિનાં· કજીઆમેા
જખત·કરેલંછે તે —પૂરાંમાંહી ધરનાર*
હરીદાસ·તલશી દાસ* —જવાબ·દેનાર*
ખબર·હીમાથી·સાપીચિકે·તારીખ
૧૬ મી ચાલતા·મહીનાંની·શ્રુકરવારને દંને
પાછલા·પેારનાં· ૪ કલાકે· શ્રી મુમ્બઇ
નાં· કોટમેા· ખજારગેટના· મેાકલામેા·મ
ણેકજી·શેઠની·મગીમા પીની·શામણે·હે
રમજી·શાપુરજીનાં·ઘરનાં·પડેાશમેા ચારાય
મેનટનાં·નંમબર· ૨૪ માં·વાલું ઘર·ફિક
નકીમાંથી·હાંકેલું·જે·જગેાકિછે·તાંદાંજ·તેન
ને જેકાઇ·રગતું·હેાઇ·તે·શ્રુધ્ધા·જાહેર·
લીલાંઉ·કરીને·વેચરો*

જે·લીટલ*
શરીપ્*

શ્રી·મુમ્બઇની·શરીપ્નો·માપીરા
તારીખ· ૮ મી·અકટેાબર· ૧૮૩૫

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that letters of Administration of all and singular, the Goods and Chattles, Rights and Credits of PETAMBERDASS VIRZDASS late of Bombay, hindoo merchant, deceased, within the Jurisdiction of the said Court, be granted to JEWCOONVERBOYE, the widow of the said deceased, all persons concerned therein, are hereby apprized thereof,—Dated this 5th day of October, 1835.

HENRY COLLINS,
Petitioner's Proctor.

જાહેર·ખબર*

શ્રી·મુમ્બઇની·જુડીકેટરની·શ્રુપરી
મ·ક્રોરટમેા·શ્રી·મુમ્બઇ·વાલા·મરનાર·પા
ર્શીણરદાસ·વીરજદાસ·જે·ઉપર·કહેલી·ક્રે
રટનાં·ટાલુકાને·પેાંચેછે·તેની·સાથલા·
માલ·મીલકત·તથા·હક·તથા·માંગણાનુ
વકીલાત·નાંમુ·લેવાને·સાર્ઉ·ઉપર·કહેલા·
મરનારની·વેાધવા·ઇ·જીજીબરબાઇ·મર
જ·કરીછેજે·મરનને·મલે·વારસે·જેકેાઇ·
કેમેા·ઇલાકેા·રાખતા·હેાઇ·તેણાંને·અ
ર્ઝી·લખેલાથી·જાહેર·થઇ* —શ્રી·મુમ્બઇ
ની·તા૦ ૫ મી·અકટેાબર· ૧૮૩૫

હેનરી·કાલીનસ*

અરજ·કરનારનેા·વકીલ*

NOTICE.—THE undersigned have established themselves at BOMBAY, as AGENTS, under the Firm of EDMOND BIBBY AND CO.

WILLIAM EDMOND.
JOHN BIBBY, JUNR.
JOSEPH M. BIBBY.

Bombay, 5th Oct., 1835.

PROSPECTUS.

OF A NEW JOURNAL TO BE CALLED THE BOMBAY EXAMINER AND COMMERCIAL REPORTER,—In presenting to the Public the Prospectus of a New Journal, the Projectors, fully sensible of the distrust with which any announcement of an undertaking of this description is regarded by the community, from the failure of the numerous Ephemeral Publications with which the Press has from time to time successively teemed, have resolved upon making no other promises than those which a very moderate share of public support will enable them to perform. Their claims to this they rest principally upon the uncompromising manner in which all subjects of general interest will be discussed in their Journal in a tone of moderation equally free from party influence or private bias as they will be from personalities and declamatory invective—In tracing abuses to their source and fearlessly exposing them wherever they may be found, measures will be censured, not men and their private characters.

The pages of the "EXAMINER" will contain Editorial articles upon subjects connected with Indian and European Politics, Political and Literary Essays, original and selected; Poetry, extracts from the principal Indian and European Magazines and Reviews, with such correspondence as its supporters may send to the Editor.

Upon this last point, the most scrupulous secrecy will be observed, as when once a communication is admitted into the columns of the "EXAMINER," the name of the Writer (be the consequences what they may) will never be disclosed except at his own request.

The first number of the "EXAMINER" will be published on Monday the 12th instant, and will continue to appear regularly every Monday and Thursday morning, accompanied by a PRICE CURRENT twice a week, containing every species of information usually found in publications of that description.

As the Type in which the Journal will be printed is perfectly new, and on English Paper, it is hoped that this and every other part of the mechanical getting up of the "EXAMINR" will give universal satisfaction.

The terms of subscription,, are as follows: For the EXAMINER alone 4 Rs. per month payable monthly.

To the PRICE CURRENT or COMMERCIAL REPORTER alone, 2 Rupees do. do.

Subscribers to both will be allowed them at the rate of Rs. 5 per month.

The names of Subscribers and communications to be addressed to the Editor Bombay, in Tamarind Lane, near Messrs. McGregor, Edmond and Co's. Office, within the Fort.

N. B. The above publication, "the Bombay Examiner and Commercial Reporter," will be issued on the day announced should, a sufficient number of Subscribers be procured, to encourage the attempt.

Bombay, 10*th October*, 1835.

BILLS ON LONDON.

A FEW Bills drawn and guaranteed by the Royal Bank of Scotland, at 30 days sight, on COUTTS AND CO. of London, are for sale at the office of the undersigned, in sets of £ 150, 200, 300, and 400, at the exchange of 1 | 10½ per Bombay Rupee; and £ 500 and upwards, at the exchange of 1 | 11 per Rupee. From parties at out-stations, Remittances on the Civil or Military Pay Offices of Bombay, will be received in payment thereof.

RITCHIE, STEUART AND CO.

Bombay, 10*th Oct.*, 1835.

BEER.—Hodgson, Bass, Allsopp, and Ind and Smith, ripe and of superior quality, in quantities of not less than SIX DOZEN, at SIX AND HALF Rupees per dozen, Cash. Apply to DINSHAW DADABHOY, at the Godowns of MR. GREY.

Rampart Row, 10*th October*, 1835.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART AND CO. the undermentioned, from *Barton and Gueslier, af Bordeaux.*

Barsac	each	Rs.	23	per doz.
Red Hermitage	"	"	28	"
Mouton do.	"	"	18	"
St. Julian do	"	"	13	"
Fine Old Cognac	"	"	15	"
Cognac	"	"	12	"

In case of 1 doz. each.

From *Shaw and Maxwell.*

Very superior Sherry.	Rs,	23	per doz.
Brown Sherry	"	15	"
Port Wine	"	18	"

In cases of 3doz. each.

Good Pale Sherry	each	Rs.	200	per Hhd.
Ditto	"	"	100	" Qa. cask.
Ditto	"	"	12	per doz.
Superior Sherry.	"	"	130	" per Qr. cask.

In cases of 6 doz. each.

In cases of 3 doz. pint bot. each.

Raspberry Ratafia.	"	"	15	per doz.
Cherry Ditto.		do.	do.	

Bombay, 10*th October*, 1835.

FOR SALE—Gold Sovereigns, at 11 Rupees each,—Apply to Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART AND CO.

Bombay, 10*th October*, 1835.

PROSPECTUS.

TO be Published on the 1st of January. (On English Paper and good Type) THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY, for 1836, Containing a Historical and Topographical Sketch of the Island of Bombay and its more immediate dependencies—(accompanied by a Map); The Army List, Divisional, Brigade and Garrison Staff, the Medical Establishment, the Civil List, the Home Establishment of the Indian Government, the Ecclesiastical Establishment of the Churches of England and Scotland in India, the Indian Naval List, a List of H. H. the Nizam's Army, a List of the European Inhabitants, of the Island of Bombay, Marryat's Code of Signals, with a variety of other matter, which has not hitherto appeared in any similar publication at this Presidency, the particulars of which, will be more fully given, as soon as a Table of Contents to the proposed Calendar is prepared. As only a limited number of copies will be struck off, Subscribers are requested to send in their names to the Gazette office, where copies *five Rupees each*, will be delivered upon Publication.

Gazette Office, 10*th Oct.*, 1835.

FOR SALE.—Respondentia Bonds, each.....Rs. 1
Ships Articles.....„ 1
Policies of Insurance.....qrs. 2
Bills of Exchange, per set.....„ 2
Interest Bonds.....„ 2
Bills of Lading.....„ 2
Powers of Attorney, each.....„ 2

☞ All Orders for Letter Press, and Copper Plate Printing, will be punctually attendded to.

Gazette Office, 10*th October*, 1835.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL.

THE fine new Ship KIRKMAN FINLAY, 439 Tons ℔ Register, ALEXANDER RUSSELL Commander, has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and will sail on the 20th inst. Apply to Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART and Co., or to Capt. RUSSELL.

Bombay, 10*th October*, 1835.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO CALCUTTA.

THE new Ship Bombay PACKET, 425 Tons ℔ Register, JAMES GARNOCK Commander, late of the Dorothy; has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and will sail on the 20th inst. For Freight or Passage, apply to Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART and Co., or to Capt. GARNOCK.

Bombay, 10*th Oct.*, 1835.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL.

THE PRINCESS CHARLOTTE 520 Tons, Captain J. MCKEAN, will be despatched, for the above port, about 1st November, calling on the coast,—Apply to Messrs. DIROM, CARTER, and Co.

Bombay, 10*th October*, 1835.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.
REVENUE.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to republish for general information the following proclamation by the Government of India; and to direct that, the collectors and other officers under this presidency promulgate the same throughout their respective districts:—

FORT WILLIAM.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, THE 2D SEPTEMBER 1835.

PROCLAMATION.

The Honorable the Governor General in Council has resolved, that the Device of the New Rupee, Double Rupee, Half Rupee, and Quarter Rupee, to be issued from the Mints of India, from and after the 1st September, 1835, in conformity with Act XVII of the same year, shall be as follows:

On the Obverse, the Head of His Majesty William the Fourth, with the words,

WILLIAM IIII., KING.

On the Reverse, the denomination of the Coin in English and Persian in the centre, encircled by a laurel wreath; and around the margin the words,

EAST INDIA COMPANY, 1835.

The new Coin shall be milled on the edge, with a serrated or upright milling.

The RUPEE shall measure in diameter one inch and two-tenths of an inch, or *one-tenth of a foot.* The diameter of the Double Rupee shall be one inch and half; that of the Half Rupee, or *Eight Anna piece* shall be ninety-five hundredths of an inch; and that of the Quarter Rupee, or *Four Anna piece* shall be three quarters of an inch. These measures being severally the relative proportions to the Rupee provided in the Act aforesaid.

The weight, Standard fineness and value of the New (or Company's) Rupee as defined in the Act, are here repeated for general information.

Weight, 180 grains Troy, or *one tola.*

Standard quality, eleven-twelfths Silver, one twelfth Alloy.

Value, equal to the Madras, Bombay, Furukhabad, and Sonath Rupee: and to fifteen-sixteenths of the Calcutta Sicca Rupee.

The weights of the other Silver Coins, viz. the Double, Half, and Quarter Rupees to bear a due proportion thereto.

The Governor General of India in Council hereby directs all Magistrates, Collectors, and other public Officers, to promulgate this Proclamation throughout their respective Districts, and particularly to notify to all Money Changers, Shroffs, Podars, and others, the provision in the aforesaid Act XVII., 1835, against cilpping, filing, punching, or otherwise defacing the New Coin; as all Rupees, Double, Half, or Quarter Rupees, so defaced or injured, will be receivable only as bullion? whereas by the Act aforesaid, if neither cut, clipped, marked, nor otherwise wilfully impaired, they will be subject to no batta whatever, and will be receivable as a legal tender for their full value until they may, by gradual wear and circulation, have lost two per cent of their original weight.

Published by Order of the Governor General of India in Council.

G. A. RUSHBY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Re-published by order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
C. NORRIS,
Chief Secy.

Bombay Castle, 2nd October 1835.

NOTICE.

Memorandum of the gross quantity of opium, for which passes have been granted from Bombay and Malwa for the season 1835-36.

BOMBAY.

Passes taken out up to the 30th ultimo	chests 1,110.
Ditto from 1st Instant to this day	chests 452.
	Chests 1,562.

J. TAYLOR,
Warehousekeeper.

Bombay, 7th October, 1835.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 30th September, 1835.

No 473 of 1835.—Ensign C. P. Leeson, of the 25th regiment native infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe, for three years, for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 1st October, 1835.

No. 474 of 1835.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to fix rupees 2 per mensem, as the rate of batta to be allowed to native hospital apprentices, when so circumstanced as to be entitled to batta.

No. 475 of 1835.—The abolition of the depôts at the several stations of Surat, Baroda, Rajcote, and Malligaum, having been decided on by government, the commandant of artillery will be pleased to make arrangements for the transfer of the stores to other arsenals, or for their disposal on the spot, as may appear most adviseable.

Previous to the final removal of the stores, officers in charge of the condemned depôts, will take measures under the orders of the local commanding officer, to complete the stores of regiments at the station, or within their range, up to the latest date.

On the abolition of the abovementioned depôts, the troops at the stations will be supplied, vizt.

Asseerghur and Surat, from the grand arsenal.
Malligaum, from Ahmednuggur.
Baroda and Rajcote, from Ahmedabad.

Camp equipage in stores at the abovementioned four stations will, on the final closing of the several depôts of ordnance, be distributed under orders from the quarter master general of the army.

The commandant of artillery will, under the orders of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, submit for the approval of Government, revised tables of proportions of ordnance and stores to be established for the remaining arsenals under this presidency.

No. 476 of 1835.—Captain P. M. Melville, of the 7th regiment native infantry, will repair to the presidency on duty.

No. 477 of 1835.—With reference to the general order No. 358, dated the 23rd July last, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to fix the allowance for the supply of oil, &c. to the public guards at Sattara, at the same rate as is fixed for the stations of Dharwar, Kulladghee, and Dapoolee.

Bombay Castle, 3rd October, 1835.

No. 478 of 1835.—An order issued by brigadier general J. Salter, under date the 9th ultimo. directing lieutenant S. C. Baldwin, of the 20th regiment native infantry, to receive charge of the remount depôt at Rajcote, during the absence of lieutenant Hobson, is confirmed.

No. 479 of 1835.—Ensign A. Vaillant, of the 9th regiment native infantry, is allowed leave of absence for 18 months, to proceed to the Neelgherries, for the benefit of his health.

No. 480 of 1835.—The following appointment is made :—

Assistant surgeon J. Doig, to be staff surgeon and deputy medical storekeeper at Belgaum, *vice* Kennedy promoted.—Date of appointment, 1st May last.

No. 481 of 1835.—The following appointments are made :—

Surgeon McLennan. M. D. to act as surgeon to the European general hospital, from the date of surgeon Pinhey's embarkation for England.

Surgeon Downey, to be garrison surgeon at the presidency, from the same date.

Assistant surgeon Morehead, M. D. to be surgeon to the Right Honorable the Governor, from the 1st instant.

Assistant surgeon Gibson, vaccinator in the Deccan, to take charge of the convalescent station on the Mahableshwur Hills, from the same date, pending the arrival of assistant surgeon Murray from sick leave. Assistant surgeon Gibson will continue to discharge the duties of vaccinator in the Deccan.

Bombay Castle, 5th Oct. 1835.

No. 482 of 1835.—Mr. Augustus Cotgrave Honner is admitted to the service in confirmity with his appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors as a cadet of infantry, on this establishment, and promoted to ensign, leaving the date of his commission for future adjustment.—Date of arrival at Bombay, 23rd September 1835.

Brevet captain A. P. LeMessurier, of the 23rd regiment native infantry, has returned to his duty, without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors,—Date of arrival at Bombay, 23rd September 1835.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col.
Secy. to Govt.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 29th September, 1835.

No. 58 of 1835.—The following promotion is made :—

Midshipman J. W. Young, to be lieutenant, *vice* Harrison deceased,—*Date of commission* 30th Jany, 1835.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD Lieut. Col.
Secy. to Govt.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 3rd October, 1835.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to grant the reverend J. Stevenson, junior minister of St. Andrew's church, a further extension of his leave on sick certificate, from the 5th to the 20th instant.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 3rd October, 1835.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint assistant surgeon C. Morehead, M. D., to be surgeon to the Right Honorable the Governor, from the 1st instant.

Bombay Castle, 4th October, 1835.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to permit Mr. G. Grant, deputy civil auditor and mint master, to proceed to sea on sick certificate, with leave of absence for two months.

Bombay Castle, 7th October, 1835.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to grant one of the furlough allowances of (£500) five hundred pounds, to each of the undermentioned gentlemen, of the civil service viz.t.

Mr. C. Norris,
„ W. J. Lumsden,
„ H. W. Reeves.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.
REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 1st October, 1835.

Mr. P. Bacon, first assistant to the collector of Kaira, is allowed an extension, till the 28th instant of the leave of absence granted to him on the 7th July last, on sick certificate.

Bombay Castle, 2nd October, 1835.

Mr. P. Bacon, first assistant to the collector of Kaira, is allowed leave of absence for eighteen months, to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, for the benefit of his health.

Mr. R. D. Luard, acting sub-collector of Sholapoor, assumed charge of that sub-collectorate on the 15th ultimo.

Bombay Castle, 6th October, 1835.

Mr. A. Elphinstone, to be sub-collector of Sholapoor and to act as collector of Tanna.

Mr. P. Scott, to be first assistant to the principal collector of Poona.

Mr. J. Gordon, to act as first assistant to the principal collector of Dharwar.

Mr. G. Malcolm, to act as second assistant to the principal collector of Poona, this appointment is to have effect from the 6th ultimo.

Mr. C. G. Prendergast, to act as second assistant to the collector of Ahmedabad.

Mr. H. P. Malet, to act as third assistant to the principal collector of Poona, this appointment is to have effect from the 6th ultimo.

Mr. R. Keays, to perform the duties of third assistant to the principal collector of Surat, under section XXII. of the absentee regulotion.

Mr. E. C. Jones, assistant to the collector of Ahmednuggur, is allowed an extension of the leave of absence granted to him on the 5th ultimo, for a further period of ten days,

Bombay Castle, 7th October, 1835.

Mr. H. W. Reeves, first assistant to the collector of Ahmednuggur, is allowed leave of absence for one montn, from the 10th instant, under section XIV. of the absentee regulation, to proceed to the Northern Concan, on urgent private affairs.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.
FINANCE-MINT.

Bombay Castle, 6th October, 1835.

Lieutenant J. Skirrow, second assistant to the mint engineer, is allowed an extension for a further period of three months from the 1st instant, of the leave of absence granted to him on the 5th ultimo, on sick certificate.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 3rd October, 1835.

Ferozshah Dhunjeeshah Khan Bahadoor, native judge of Surat, is allowed one month's leave of absence, on private affairs, from the 3rd instant.

Bombay Castle, 5th October, 1835.

The sudder dewanee adawlut has issued a sunnud bearing date the 28th September 1835, to Ramchunder Khemchund Srowgee, appointed vukeel to practice in the zillah court of Ahmednuggur.

Bombay Castle, 6th October, 1835.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz.

Mr. B. Hutt, to act as judge and session judge of Ahmednuggur.

Mr. J. W. Hunter, to act as assistant judge and session judge of Conkan for the detached station of Rutnagherry.

Mr. G. H. Pitt, to act as assistant judge of Poona for the detached station of Sholapoor.

Mr. P. W. LeGeyt, to act as judge and session judge of Ahmedabad.

Mr. W. E. Frere, to act as register to the courts of sudder dewanee and sudder foujdaree adawlut.

Mr. J. S. Law, to act as assistant judge and session judge of Ahmedabad.

Bombay Castle, 6th October, 1835.

Mr. J. A. Shaw, to join his station as judge and session judge of Tanna.

Bombay Castle, 7th October, 1835.

Mr. D. Greenhill, puisne judge of the sudder adawlut, is permitted to visit the Mahableshwur Hills, with leave for one month from the 15th instant, under section XIV, of the absentee regulation.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 2nd October, 1835.

Captain W. Ward, of the 15th regiment native infantry, is appointed to the command of the irregular horse in Cutch, vice captain Roberts proceeding to England, on sick certificate.

The resident in Cutch is permitted to visit the presidency for a period of two months, from the 1st November next, leaving his assistant lieutenant Burnes in charge.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
C. NORRIS, *Chief Secy.*

ACCIDENT.

An Inquest was held yesterday afternoon, on the Body of a Mussulman "Ghora walla," at Poydowney, Parell Road, who had been killed by the kick of a Horse. It appeared that the Horse had been purchased at an auction sale, the day previous, and was taken out the following morning, in a Buggy, and when the Buggy came back, the deceased and some other persons were engaged in getting the Horse out, and in removing him from the Buggy, the shaft casually touched the hinder part of the Horse, when he kicked up, and struck the deceased a violent blow on the side—deceased was immediately removed into a House near, but survived only a short time.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Sir,—As publicity produces a sensible effect in lessening or removing local inconveniencies similar to that which is the subject of this application I am induced through the medium of your paper to draw attention to an annoyance, which the neighbourhood of Military Square has for some time past been subjected to. A synagogue of Jews are in the habit of frequently assembling about midnight —and from that time until the dawn of day, they continue chaunting their prayers to the extent of their voices. So as utterly to preclude the possibility of those who are near them attaining any rest. A similar notification to the present which appeared some time ago, for a period produced the effect of lessening their clamour—and it is to be hoped that this may either be productive of a result more permanent, or that it may serve to draw attention to a nuisance which may be considered deserving more serious measures wholly to remove.

W.

Bombay, *October 8th.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Sir,—I cannot withhold my unqualified testimony to the truths conveyed in your Editorial columns, and also in the letter of your Correspondent "Grizzle" which appeared in your paper of Saturday last, on the subject of reducing the pay of Warrant Officers when on *sick* leave.—For me to *resume* the subject, this short effusion may not perhaps be so interesting to the generality of your readers as to induce you to give it a place in the Gazette ; yet I think that when the impossibility of making one's sentiments known through other means is considered, you will not hesitate as to the propriety of its insertion.

The independent manner in which the Press under your immediate controul is conducted, is much indeed, to your credit, since every grievance can be stated, and every official injustice exposed. Hitherto Bombay has not had such a Press,—because, however professedly liberal the various Editors may have been in their European Politics, and however daring in their abuses of the home administrations, they have not yet been independent of local influencies, private or public.

One of the most shameful clipping "pieces of business even brought in force by this government and only to be classed with that most noble measure of Sir J. Malcolm's, the reduction of the Peon Establishment's pay, is that of the Conductors being obliged to forfeit about one-third of their scanty salary when going on leave for the benefit of their health, and moreover when recommended medically so to do. I ask *was* this regulation, or *is* it ever intended to affect Warrant Officers going anywhere on *Sick Certificate* when recommended by Medical Officers, and being furnished with a *Medical Certificate, certifying that such* is *absolutely necessary* for the benefit of their health ? Is this regulation meant to affect persons in instances like this ? The conductor to whom I allude is the one who, it is generally known, almost lost his life by the fever which he caught on the famous Socotra expedition in the service of his "Honorable Masters." He returned a mere *skeleton*, and was then recommended, medically, to proceed to the Deccan as necessary for his health—with five chances to one against his recovering from it,—and for him to suffer the reduction of about one third of his pay for (as I may call it) wishing to get well ! What do you call this ? for my part I'm inclined to think that it is an arbitrary stretch of authority on the part of this Government, as inhuman as it is unexampled, and such as I presume, if properly stated would be never sanctioned by the Honorable Court.

Can Government have sanctioned such a piece of *injustice* with due deliberation ? Shame ! it cannot ; the idea is an insult to the moral character of a man; to cut a sick man's pay if he wants to go on leave for the benefit of his health ! It cannot be, there must be some mistake—I'm sure if this Governor give this subject a little reflection, he would not for a moment wish to deprive the poor Conductors of the small salary in cases like this ; but would do away with such a shameful regulation if he had any feelings whatever.

A flaming despatch should fly home on the wings of the *wind*, or by *the Hugh Lindsay*, announcing this one *great saving*—to the Honorable Court : they would, I say, be far, very far, from concurring in this *cruel* piece of reduction.

I am inclined to think that the "Clippling-order" was planned and recommended by some person, not for the *good of Government*, but rather from private feelings.

When instances are known of officers up the country roving about in the broiling sun, shooting, or hunting, or at some such sport (nothing else to do, of course) bring on fevers, or something *better* —fancy a trip to Bombay, or to the Hills, or elsewhere, beneficial for their recovery,—obtain a certificate that their pulses go rather quicker than they ought ;—of course this gets them leave and not a *fraction* of *their* pay is cut. I cannot conceive upon what principles of *justice* or *reason* such clippings are confined to the conductors *alone*. It is shameful ! surely these men are entitled to a consideration of their grievous wrongs. Will it be believed that such a regulation exists in 1835 ?

Truly a reform is much wanted ! I would that I had the shears in *my* hands for one short day !

I have not just now the time, neither the inclination to follow up, with sufficient force the series of observations necessary for this subject ; but I shall, however, when at liberty to do so, resume the subject.

I am, Sir, your's very truly,
AN OBSERVER.

Bombay, *8th October*, 1835.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Sir,—There has been a good deal of correspondence at different times relative to the state of the roads, nuisances and markets of Bombay, and I have seen several Editorial articles on the same subject ; perhaps, therefore, you will not object to giving insertion to the following.

Although the principal roads and streets are preserved in a tolerably efficient state of repair, the greater part of those in the native town are much neglected, being in fact almost impassable during the monsoon. Some idea may be formed of this from the fact of there being (I am informed) about eighty roads and streets still unmade, in addition to which there are open sewers of from six to eight feet deep, and as many broad, the filth of which engenders fevers and a variety of other disorders, and renders all the places within reach of their pestilential influence extremely unhealthy. There is another common sewer, too, at the back of Khetwadee, leading from Erskine road over the batty fields. This is open and totally neglected, and the consequence is that the neighbourhood is remarkably insalubrious. Indeed Europeans cannot possibly reside there any length of time, and the frequent deaths among the natives at some seasons of the year, corroborate the opinion regarding its unhealthiness, which may be ascribed solely to the noxions effluvia arising from the drain in question. This surely should not be, considering that a large sum is raised annually in the shape of taxes on the inhabitants, to be applied solely to purposes of Police, and to repairing the roads and cleansing the Town. The present sketch will not admit of giving the subject all the consideration which it merits, but it may not be amiss to opine, that with a more economical expenditure of the ample funds at the disposal of those who are entrusted with matters of such vast importance as the health and comfort of the inhabitants, a great deal more might most assuredly be accomplished. The truth of these observations will be fully evident on referring to a statement of the receipts and disbursements of the assessment fund, published in the Bombay Government Gazette dated the 12th of March 1835.

But it is very satisfactory to find that these matters will soon receive the attention they require ; for the Senior Magistrate of Police, as far as I can hear, has been unremitting in his endeavors to improve the Island, and to promote the convenience of the inhabitants in every respect—at his suggestion a committee for the improvement of the Island has been appointed, who have submitted a report to Government, representing, among other matters, the inconvenient and very filthy state of the markets, where almost every species of fraud and imposition have long been practised with impunity by the dealears, and recommending substantial markets to be built on convenient sites.

The appointment of a Board of Conservancy, I am told, has also been recommended, which will be of incalculable benefit to Bombay, the markets having manifestly fallen into their present deplorably neglected state of filth and irregularity, solely for the want of a proper authority to superintend and control them.

The common practice of using deficient weights and measures, blowing the meat, and various other nefarious customs of the dealers, together with the disgusting condition of the slaughter Houses, are too obvious to require description; which indeed would probably fail in conveying an adequate idea of their state ; but I think we may confidently expect to see not only all these glaring evils (which have been so long and loudly complained of in vain,) reformed by the board of conservancy, but to have the manifold nuisances abated, and the roads and sewers in the native Town made and preserved in a proper state of cleanliness and repair, circumstances of the utmost importance to the European and native population, as regards their health, comfort and convenience.

I am Sir, your obedient Servant,
CANAILLE.

Bombay, *9th October*, 1835.

PERNICIOUS EFFECTS OF WRITING IN NEWSPAPERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Sir,—Pray give this scene a birth in your Columns poor Pickle has since been egregiously ill used or superseded in a situation which he was by far the most competent to hold in a Detachment lately sent to the—Whether this is a case of favour and affection or whether it is a punishment for his having been *supposed* to have exposed an abuse in a public newspaper, I leave it for you and others to form an opinion .

VERITE.

6th October, 1835.

SCENE IN A NATIVE REGIMENTAL ORDERLY ROOM.

Enter Major Billious, *Adjutant* Calomel *and Ensign* Pickle.

Major Billious (in a rage) Have you paid your men Sir ?

Pickle. No Sir.

Billious. Why not Sir ?

Pickle. Because it is not the custom in the Regiment for Officers to Superintend this duty.

Billious (foaming at the mouth and thinking to nab poor Pickle). Have you inspected your Company this week ? according to my order.

Pickle. No Sir.

Billious. Pray why did you not do so Sir ?

Pickle. Because I was on duty every day in the week Sir, and consequently had no time Sir, and if you'll refer to the order, you'll find what I have stated, to be correct.

Hear Calomel pours over the Records and Billious commences placing down on paper, with his Pencil the number of days Pickle had been on duty, but finding Pickle's story too true exclaims,

Did you ask the men of your Company if they had any complaints to make against *me* Sir ?

Pickle. No Sir, it has never been the custom so to do, and I suppose if they had any complaints to make, they would prefer them, in the usual way.

Billious (storming) I don't know that Sir, some one in the Regiment advocate their cause in the Publick Journals—you Sir (with great emphasis) I always thought I could trust, but now I find, I must keep a good look out after you. Exit pickle laughing.

LETTER XXI.

ON CAPITAL AND ITS DIFFUSION IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

"The greatest misfortune of a country is an indigent tenantry. Whatever be the native advantages of the soil or even the skill and industry of the occupier, the want of a sufficient capital confines every plan, as well as cripples and weakens every operation of husbandry."

Hume's Essays.

Sir,—I have mentioned the only method which we may at the present day use, for throwing our trade principally into the hands of our own capitalists ; the next, and most important thing to be considered, is, how to secure the employment which that trade gives to our own subjects.

And here, it may be as well to observe, that I would by no means draw any distinction between the natives of India and those of Great Britain. The only distinction, which should be allowed, is that which must ever exist between subjects of the British Crown, and those who owe allegiance to other powers. I wish that, as far at least as commerce is concerned, none other were sanctioned, Whatever difference be maintained between the two classes with regard to political privileges, commercial should surely equally be conceded to all. It would, however, be folly in us to affect blindness to the real state of the case. Our cennexion with this country is preserved, much more for the purpose of extending British trade, and British manufactures, and providing for the sons of British families, than for that of enriching India ; and a comparison between the rates of duties levied on British goods in Indian ports, and those levied on Indian produce in British ports, will prove that this object has been not only strenuously, but also avowedly, pursued. The very manner of the pursuit betrays its selfishness ; but, like most selfish attempts it defeats itself. It is a common error of the avaricious, by grasping too much at once, to injure future prospects : a sordid man is usually a bad calculator ; while they whose liberality appears to border on extravagance, are frequently only sowing the seeds of an ample return.

As long as this country shall continue subject to Great Britain, it is very evident, that any increase in its riches will be, in fact, an addition to the wealth of the dominant power, and any decrease a corresponding diminution of it. The whole territory is absolutely at our disposal, and rich, or poor, its resources will be equally at the command of our legislature. The proper way then of making it contribute to our prosperity appears to me, to be not the paltry measure of over reaching her as much as possible in our bargains with her, by deluging her with our manufactures, and in return depreciating by duties her produce to any point that may seem convenient to us ; but, by taking every opportunity of placing her on a level with us in these

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respects, to prove that we consult her welfare, and through that only, our own. Forming an integral part of our dominions, she should reciprocally partake of the wealth which flows into the rest of our territories, and share her riches with them. As a part of the empire, hower, its freedom in trade needs only extend to the United Kingdom and her colonies; its intercouree with foreign states would, of course, be subject to whatever restrictions the wisdom of Parliament might impose.

In saying this I by no means wish to relinquish the position that our own interests would be best consulted by attending to the interests of this country alone in the commercial measures adopted with regard to it. I am convinced that the sole way in which our empire can be injured by Indian trade, is our not paying sufficient attention to the strictly Asiatic part of it. England is a manufacturing country, India an agricultural: their staple commodities are so different, that their interests can never clash; and they seem so peculiarly fitted each for the other, that there is little occasion for any bonds to cement commercial union. While England receives a sufficient supply of Indian produce, it would be folly to prevent the sale of the remainder, to any nation that chooses to purchase; and the more numerous the applicants the better for us. On the other hand, when we have sold her as much of our manufactures as she can take, we should not surely, be averse to her buying from others the few things we cannot ourselves furnish. There is not the slightest chance that much reciprocal trade would be carried on with any but ourselves, under any circumstances, other than absolute exclusion from our markets. The wines and brandies of France can find few consumers here, except among the European community; and her other manufactures could never be taken in any very considerable quantities, for the next century at any rate. The only country, which is said to be at all capable of rivalling us is Russia; but she only receives credit for being able to compete with us beyond our frontiers on the North Western side, and not actually in our own territories. We, on the other hand, seem especially adapted to supply the wants of this peninsula. Our hardware and our machinery are the best, and perhaps the cheapest in the world; and our cotton goods, and earthenware will certainly be most suited for an Indian market, during the long period which must elapse, before the mass of the population ,now sunk in indigence, shall be raised to so great a pitch of wealth and luxury, as to be able, and willing to purchase the less necessary goods of other realms.

But the principle allowing so great freedom would be most unacceptable to many, and it had therefore perhaps best be left alone. One thing I am sure of, which is, that if true freedom be allowed to Indian commerce with England, any restrictions on its importation from other European states will be of little signification for either good or evil: Laws therefore to prevent its extending a trade, which cannot at any rate be much extended, are not worth contending about; and if liberty to enact a few dead letter rules will procure the co-operation of any, in carrying others which may be of service, it would be foolish to hesitate a moment about gratifying them.

To return to the point, which is, how to throw the employment caused by commerce principally into the hands of our own subjects. The means we have in our power for effecting this is a proper regulation of the export and import duties. It is true that these were originally imposed for the sake of raising a revenue, and the interests of commerce were little consulted in the arrangement; but, as the power and patrimony of the crown became reduced, the consequence of the commons received a corresponding increase; and it was found necessary to use some discrimination in fixing burthens, which, if too oppressive to commerce, would have been infallibly rejected by commercial men. Since those days, the theory of a scheme of taxation, which, instead of stifling, shall invigorate trade, has been generally acted on; and the consideration of the wants of the state is, very reasonably, held second in importance, to that of the preservation of the resources of the country; on the stability of which, the relief of those wants must entirely depend, and to injure which, even if productive of temporary relief, would entail eventual ruin. It is our duty, consequently, to look upon the customs as the supporters and guardians of the national trade, rather than as productive branches of revenue. It were better that the revenue suffered than that the fountains of it should be dried up; the destruction of the former would indeed produce the greatest temporary injury to a large body of the community, but that of the latter would involve the whole nation in distress, and so involve it perhaps for ever. But there is no necessity that either the public income or the public resources should be sacrified; the welfare of the one is not incompatible with that of the other; it is, however, as well to bear in mind their relative positions, as by doing so, we shall avoid the too common, but fatal error of taking the means for the end, what is only productive for produce.

The export and import duties then are the legitimate implements which we possess for the regulation of trade, and as such, principally ought we to view them. While commerce flourishes, and the people are enriched, we need never trouble ourselves with much anxiety about the fate of the state purse: poverty must become general, before the finances can be much endangered.

First, we will consider the export duties. These are a species of tax, which nothing but the declared necessity of the treasury could at all justify. It is a principle with men and nations, in all their deeds, to consult chiefly their own interest; and however vicious it may at first appear, the general adoption of it is productive of the best consequences. It is plain, that nothing but its being confined to a few could render it noxions to any; when all act upon it, universal good is its fruit. Disinterested generosity is perhaps the most noble quality that could adorn God's creatures; but the applause which the rare specimens we behold of it receive, prove that it is rather a heavenly exception, than the general rule, which guides the conduct of mankind. That such is the case, may form a subject of lamentation to the good, but cannot be denied: we must not allow our wishes to outweigh the evidence of our senses; we may desire to see our species endowed with the virtues of angels, but we must act upon our knowledge that they are cursed with the foibles and the vices of men. The imaginative being, who, in his closet, gives the world credit for goodness such as is only to be found in another sphere, will probably, when called into active intercourse with his fellows, end in believing it to be far worse than it is; and digusted with the cheat of which he himself only is guilty, dare to question the wisdom of the omniscient author of his existence. He, who holding himself aloof from vice, does not blind himself to its existence, who to a love and cultivation of the best feelings joins a consciousness that in some breasts are implanted the worst, will be more successful in his efforts to better his kind, than will be the sentimental pretender to philanthropy, because those efforts will be based upon the unerring dictates of reason, instead of resting upon the beautiful but illusory suggestions of a too refined imagination.

I do not therefore hesitate to say, what has often been said before, that the guiding principle of this world is self interest. The merchant considers his own profit in a bargain, not that of the man from whom he purchases: if glory alone were the object of the soldier, that would not exempt him from a similar charge; but how many are influenced by rank, power, patronage aud emolument? The judge will not perform his office unremunerated: and if even many of the clergy require an earthly, as well as a heavenly reward, we are not to conclude that they are sordid, we must only allow that, however virtuous their lives may be, or however holy their intentions, they are still mortals, and are not exempt from every weakness of humanity.

Individuals are led by this principle of self interest to use their utmost exertions to provide adequately for themselves, and for their families; a similar impulse induces nations to view the prosperity of their own members as the paramount object of their best endeavours. In conformity then with this impulse, the public burthens, which the necessities of the state have imposed, are usually shifted, as much as possible, from the shoulders of our own people on to those of others; and the industry of our own subjects is encouraged, as much as can be done, to the prejudice of that of foreign realms. It is therefore proper that the export duty, which, by contracting the vent of our manufactures and produce, presses principally on ourselves, should be as light as possible. The only exception to this rule, is where a foreign state is in the habit of taking annually from us a certain quantity of some article vitally necessary to it, of which less will not be taken if it be raised to the largest price, nor more if reduced to the smallest. In this case it is plain that no injury is done to the manufacturer; because the export duty only enhances the price to a country, whose necessity is so urgent, that it must at any rate be supplied. In such a case, nearly every penny levied is taken directly from the pocket of the purchaser. The seller has first fixed his price; and then, the state comes in with a demand ad libitum, which it knows the buyer is absolutely obliged to comply with; thus, the duty enhances the price, but by no means lessens the sale. This however is a case which can seldom happen; but, where it is determined that large export duties shall be levied, they should be laid, as much as possible, upon articles which have something approaching to this property. In all other cases, export duty should be merely sufficient to reimburse the government for the local expenditure connected with the port.

If these principles be recognized in a great degree in Britain, where the land is the property of the subject, and where manufactures form the more valuable portion of the exports, how much more consideration should they meet with here, where the sovereign, is not, in taxing exports, taxing the property of the people, but is virtually levying duties upon his own: for, here, the greater part of the soil is to every profitable purpose the property of the state, and the exports are mostly the produce of that soil. To tax exports, therefore, heavily, is too often nothing more than to give up so much land revenue and to raise an equivalent, by customs. Plain men would suppose, that this was merely a troublesome way of taking money out of one pocket, to put it into the other; with this small difference, that the money is sure to be taken out of the one pocket, but it is very doubtful whether it will ever find its way into the other. The land revenue is sure to suffer, but it is not so certain that the customs will gain. When produces taxed indirectly through the land on which it grows, there cannot possibly be any doubt or difficulty in the matter; one cannot smuggle standing crops, or materially deceive a government as to the quantity grown, where the officers of government are witnesses to the whole cultivation; but it would require more wit than most governments possess, to prevent any of the produce, when once brought into the market, from being clandestinely conveyed into foreign towns, or smuggled through our own.

But besides this, there are two considerations, which should prevent our taxing any thing upon exportation, which we can tax at a better moment: one is the expense of collection; and this will be in a large proportion to the sum raised: whereas, by adding on to theland tax the amount levied through the customs on the produce of land, not a farthing of additional cost is incurred: the second reason is, that simplicity would be preserved, which is itself a great boon, and any after interference with the trade in articles of the description mentioned would be prevented. These objects are certainly in all revenue matters of the greatest importance; nothing can compensate for the absence of attention to them, its presence will make men bear with many evils.

There are few men mad enough to oppose all taxation, and those few will never do much harm; their ravings may occasionally influence a mob, but will never be attended to by persons of the slightest political weight. But if an honest man must allow that state debts must be paid, even if incurred by a vicious administration, and lavished in opposing the very objects they were incurred to further; it does not follow, that he is bound to acquiesce in any scheme for raising the sum required, however absurd that scheme may appear to him.

In this country however the acquiescence which may be withheld from the theory, will never degenerate into any opposition in practice. The larger and more influential portion of the Indian public, (for sorry am I to say it includes at present only Europeans,) is composed of men in the service of the state; and such can never wound the hand that gives them bread. If their patriotic zeal is incontrollable, they must resign their employments, before they can honourably indulge it; and this is a test which few patriots can stand. The servants of the public may indeed give publicity to their ideas, but in doing so, they will have the conviction of men in power for their object, not the irritation of the opponents of authority, they will know, that whatever be their speculations, they are merely opinions, like those of other men: and they will have the sense to see, that it would be better that themselves, with all their sentiments, were ingulphed in the ocean, than that the golden rule which has been handed down to us by the wisest administrators of this country should be violated—that rule which bids all Britons in India never to carry their differences, whether personal, or political, so far, as to attempt to disturb the national concord, or to do ought which may weaken the universal bond of loyal submission to the unlimited, but liberal power under which we live.

I am, Sir, Your most obedient servant,
FOUNDLING.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

On the 7th Inst., the wife of Mr. Francis Leggett, of a Son.

On Poonah, on Tuesday the 6th October, the Lady of Captain William Wyllie, A. Asst. Adjt. Genl. Poonah Division of the Army, of a Son.

MILITARY ARRIVALS.

Lieut. Stewart, 16th Regt., from Tannah.
Capt. Duff, 16th Regt., from Ditto.
Lieut. Brown, 16th Regt., from Ditto.
Lieut. Thomas, 8th Regt., from Baroda.
Lieut. Chas. Giberne, 16th Regt.,from Bhewndy.
Lieut. John Grant, Arty. from Poonah.

DEPARTURES.

Asst. Surgeon J. W. Watkins, Arty., to Ahmedn ugger.
Capt. Thos. Mylne, 1st Light Cavy., to Hursole.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 7th. H. M. Ship Rattlesnake, W. Hobson, Esq., Capt., from Trincomalie, 31st Augt. Touched at Goa 1st Oct.

Do. The E. I. C. Cutter Nurbudda, Lieut. P. L. Powell, in charge, from Bassein.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 7th. The E. I. C. Sloop of War Clive, J. C. Hawkins Esq. Commander, to the Red Sea.

Do. 8th. Brig Elizabeth, W. B. Smith, Master, to New York, and St. Helena.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Vessels names.	Date of intended departure.	To what port.	Touching where.
Benares.....	about10thOct.	Maldives.	Coast.
Boyne.....	1st week Nov.	London..	Cape.
Blake.....	11th October.	Liverpool	No where.
Bombay Packet	20th do.....	Calcutta.	Ditto.
Boyal George..	10thor 15th do	London..	Ditto.
Wm. Ritchie..	Do. do. do..	Ditto....	Ditto.
Parkfield.....	1st November	Liverpool	Ditto.
K. Finlay.....	20th Oct.....	Ditto....	Ditto.
Ellora.....	10th or15th do	Clyde...	Ditto.
Syria.....	5th Nov.....	England.	Ditto.
Malabar.....	Uncertain. ..	France..	Uncertain.

SHIPS LOADING.

For London,—William Ritchie, Blake, and Royal George.
Do. Glasgow,—Elora.
Do. Malay Coast,—Futtay Rahiman.

VESSELS IR THE HARBOUR.

H. Co's. Ship Hastings, Receiving and Guard Vessel.
Do. Do. Floating Chapel—Aurora.
Do. Do. Hugh Lindsay.
Do. Do. Brig Thetis.
Do. Do. Schooner Cyrene.
Do. Do. Ship Benares.
Do. Do. Surveying Brig Palinurus.

FREE TRADERS.—Elora, William Rodgers, William Ritchie, Blake, Royal George, Robert Quale, Princes Charlotte, Parkfield, Boyne, Kirkman Finlay, Bombay Packet, Barque Syria, and Duchess of Clarance.

COUNTRYSHIPS.—Mahamoody, George Cruttenden, Emmie, and Barque Meccai.

French.—Malabar.

Arab.—H. H. the Imaun of Muscat's Ship Futtil Kurrin.

HIGH WATER TABLE.

1835.		A. M. H. M.	P. M. H. M.
Oct.	10th Saturday.....	00 57	1 14
..	11th Sunday.....	1 34	1 47
..	12th Monday.....	0 34	0 46
..	13th Tuesday.....	2 38	2 35

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

To "SINCERITAS," to whom we forgot to attend in our last, we would submit, whether his, perhaps well meant letter, would not give unpleasant notoriety to proceedings which we cannot help regarding as of something more than questionable propriety and decorum.

ETA, is incorrigible. He must, fondly as he clings to "hope against hope," cast away his sheet anchor, until he learns to keep his effusions within reasonable bounds. We should be happy to afford a space, in some degree proportioned to their interest, to his, or any accounts of Theatrical exhibitions; but when they would require columns for their *accommodation*, we must decline their insertion.

THE GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1835.

YESTERDAY evening though signals for four ships were flying at the same time, and continued till sunset, yet from the very light wind that prevailed during the afternoon, only one, the *Annandale*, J. R. Hill, got up as far as the middle ground; the others remaining in the offing. She originally left Greenock 18th May, but put into Cork dismasted, and again sailed on the 12th June, which circumstance accounts for her having brought neither passenger nor intelligence.

IT has been repeatedly remarked to us personally, and in one instance by letter, that no Clergyman's name appears among those mentioned as present at the Meeting on Saturday last; and *we* have been asked to account for their absence: on what principle, we cannot comprehend. We however have little doubt that other engagements intervened; that the current of their benevolence was directed into other channels, less exposed indeed to human observation, but not less worthy in the eyes of their Great Master who seeth in secret. We hold that the fact of our clergy being really conspicuous for their exertions in all charitable undertakings, is sufficient ground for presumption that they were not prevented by any *light* consideration, from giving the weight of their countenance and the force of their eloquence to a cause so truly meriting their best energies; and that the sly inuendo of "QUÆSITOR" would not be borne out by inquiries at *Belvidere*. It is however to be regretted that not one member of the cloth, Episcopalian, Presbyterian, or Independent, should have been in attendance on the occasion.

THE letter of "CANAILLE" once more brings to mind, the long talked of but now seemingly forgotten reforms in our municipal affairs, from which so much good may naturally be expected to result. Many of the evils of the Bazaar, of which our English notions lead us to complain, will we doubt not, be found within the reach of wholesome regulation and efficient Superintendence, but many, alas! the greatest, will baffle every effort at reform, until there be a radical change in the principles of dealing which universally obtain among the retailers and shopkeepers of these shuffling, cheating, extortionate tribes. Let any man interrogate himself, whether in all his transactions with them, he has ever found, a truly conscientious tradesman, who would be content with a moderate or ever a large profit, if he could, by any wheedling or falsewood, obtain more. We really believe that in every imaginable case the answer would be in the negative. A class corresponding with that of the respectable tradesman of Europe must be first created in India, ere we can hope to see the most fruitful sources of annoyance closed up. As well may we expect this to take place here with the present generation, as we might hope for fair dealing, honest trading, and just profits in London, were the Jews of Monmouth Street and other slop localities of *our* native Leviathan, the *only tradesmen* there. The cause of this state of things lies deep, too deep to be eradicated by any system of restriction and controul, consistently with that first maxim of trade, by which every man is permitted to fix the price of the productions of his own industry or skill; time, competition, and a love of fair dealing, can alone, bring the prices of things down to a fair remunerating scale. Competition has done much in this respect within the last few years, and will soon effect more; despite the combinations which still continue to exist among the various castes.

It is literally impossible to conceive, without actually visiting them, the condition of those crowded parts of the town where no roads and drains have been constructed. Of the former, our correspondent numbers 80, and his information is entitled to credit; so that we have a large portion of the town in a state that beggars language. We have not seen them very recently, and there may have taken place considerable improvement, in their state, but we recollect when they exhibited the accumulated deposits of ages, which emitted odours too powerful for ordinary organs, and, by the adhesiveness of their composition, taught passers by the wisdom of avoiding their localities.

The evils of false weights and measures, and the various frauds and impositions which all men know to prevail in the bazaars, and which yet no means have been adopted to correct, cry aloud for the measures described in our correspondent's letter; and we hope to see them soon receive, at the hands of Government, the consideration they so imperatively demand.

BY the kindness of a Friend we learn with regret that Lieutenant YOUNG I. N., had arrived from the Maldives on the Malabar coast, in a state of such debility as to be unable to quit his house. He had suffered severely from intermittent fever, attended with frequent delirium. All the servants also had been attacked by fever. There was an English Schooner "The Adonis" of 130 Tons, lately wrecked on one of the Southern Atolls, but the crew were saved; she had last touched at the Mauritius on her way to China, with 12,000 dollars and a quantity of rice on board. A young officer who remains on the island with the praiseworthy object of acquiring the language of that strange race, states that he is "encouraged to go on by the friendly feeling evinced towards him by the natives," who, on hearing that the crew of the Adonis were about to start for Ceylon, requested him to dissuade them from the attempt, as it was very doubtful whether they would reach it at that season.

WE have been quite unable to do more than glance at the pamphlet on the present condition of the merchant service, with which we were kindly favoured by the author; but as we promised to notice it in our No. of to-day, we shall hastily note down our ideas of the work.

We could not praise too highly the admirable objects of the writer nor the zeal with which he pursues them; both of which do infinite honor to the Captain's head and heart; his suggestions may not all bear the test of scrutiny, but most of them bear the impress of sincerity and good sense; his observstions on matter of fact are generally shrewd and sensible; but his speculations assume a degree of aerial intangible uncertainty, from the vagueness and indefiniteness of his language. Of this it were hardly

fair to speak if the author did not lay himself open to criticism, but as his pamphlet abounds with attempts at fine writing, we think it necessary to remark that few or none of them are successful.

We think it a strange circumstance that this warm persevering *reformer*, who, for years has endured vexations and annoyances, and witnessed the hardships and sufferings of the sailor, under the existing order of things in the merchant service; should yet profess to admire the very men who in this, as in all other matters, systematically oppose innovation and change, whatever be their nature; that this Reformer at sea, should be a Tory ashore; an Eulogist of the politics of Wellington and of Peel, and a declaimer against Sir James Graham and the liberals. We attribute nothing unworthy to our author; we admire his devotion to the service which he labours to improve, but we would whisper to him the probability of gaining the objects he has so much at heart, if he were to propitiate the Whigs; while the high prerogative party, to which he aspires to belong, would never have taken one step, that would lessen the distance long established between the two services which he sighs to approximate.

Now that the Free Press Fever has pretty well exhausted itself, the Calcutta papers, we expect, will, for a short interval, experience one of those lulls, which in intellectual or spiritual, as in material nature, always succeeds any extraordinary excitement; indeed they already shew symptoms of dulness that will be *delicious* to their Mofussil brethren of Meerut, Agra, &c. By the bye how comes it that these fellow labourers so constantly bring to mind Hogarth's celebrated *allegory* of the "Enraged musician?" Surely there is room enough for all in this wide land, to walk at large without treading on each other's toes; and in the wide fields of politics and literature, to pursue their discussions without jostling their neighbours; or at least without exhibiting on every subject and on all occasions, that extreme pugnacity which they never fail to display: such things must eventually generate disgust in their readers, for few, we fancy, delight in constant rancour and unmingled vituperation.

WITH reference to "AN OBSERVER'S" letter, which will be found among our correspondence, we have much to say in addition to our observations, on Saturday last; but we shall reserve our further remarks for an occasion, which we anticipate, for making them with, more effect than might be hoped for at present. We sincerely sympathise with the party alluded to, and think the case will command general commiseration, as well as receive the consideration of authority: should it, however, be disregarded, which is barely possible, we would suggest that the useful class of public servants, on whom it bears so oppressively, should prepare an appeal to Government on the subject, when we have no doubt, the matter will immediately be put in train for redress.

CALCUTTA.

THE PRESS DINNER.

(Concluded.)

Mr. Turton A bumper, gentlemen, to a man, if it had not been for him, I am perfectly satisfied we should not have been assembled here for this purpose this day, I mean Lord Grey! (*loud applause.*) It has been said, that one situation leads to another; but I put it to you all here, whether the noble minded individual at the head of this government would have ventured on this step, if he had not been supported by the example of the people of England. I know of no prouder eminence than that of Lord Grey, who has been through the whole of his life the consistent supporter of reform, and who, in 1792, when he had been about five years in parliament, brought forward his measure, as it is called, but which in point of fact, was no more than a motion to refer the subject to a committee. But, unfortunately, at that period, it was not agreed to, and he was told that 1792 was not the time to contemplate the proposed change. Gentleman, it was the very period of all others. It was the period of just concession to put an end to just complaints; and if at that time it had been granted, we should not have seen the disastrous and ruinous war which ensued. From that time to this, he has stood in the same position, and has ever been the unflinching advocate of the people. It has been thrown in his teeth that he would stick by his order; but I ask you, gentlemen, what man is there here who would not stick by his order, if his order was that of Lord Grey! I remember when I was laughed at for being a reformer, when, indeed, people were ready to place on my head the helmet of Mambrino, because I wished for reform. And who is there who has not been laughed at? But you must stand against irony as you must stand against oppression; and is it not I ask you, cheering, to find Lord Grey after fighting unsuccessfully for reform, should at the end of forty years at last unfold the banner of a victor? Is not this a ground for triumph? Is this not a ground for hope for those who look for a legislature with open doors in this country? It has been suggested that it would come with the Millienium; if so, then gentlemen, is the Millenium near at hand; for the time is approaching when it will not be deemed unreasonable that thinking men should know what the government propose to do for the benefit of the people. Take Lord Grey for your guide. He has fought the good fight, and let hope be your pioneer to liberty and justice.

'LORD GREY AND THE REFORM BILL.'

Mr. Turton.—Though I fear I may fatigue you with myself, I am sure I shall not with the subject; but I did expect; that a gentleman would have been present this evening who would have been able to do the toast more justice. Gentlemen. I speak of Mr. Dickens, and cannot otherwise account for his absence than that he has been prevented from attending by fatigue, and ill health, as I was assured up to a late period this afternoon, that he would be present. I lament his absence for his sake, for your sake, and for the sake of the toast I am about to propose. But need I use any argument to ask for your sympathy with the bravest of the brave? The nation whose rights Castlereagh undertook to guarantee, for he plighted the faith of Briton to the Poles, and yet I burn with indignation to think of it. England deserted them in the hour of need! It is a disgrace under which Englishmen yet remain. It has been said, there are political reasons for our not redeeming the promise. But I ask you, are there any political reasons sufficient to induce us to a breach of faith I think not. I think it was the duty of Englishmen to have risked all for it. I am a plain blunt man, who likes to speak the words of an Englishman, and I ask you if there was anything that should have induced England to hang back during the Polish struggle? True it is there was a struggle at home, and it is that which is the only excuse that we have to offer (*cheers.*) It was said of Greece, that for the purpose of diverting the people from the cause of liberty at home, she was engaged in wars. It was then, perhaps, wise, that we did not interfere; but now, the corner stones of our liberty being laid, when we have won the struggle, shall we be content to set under the imputation of having broken our faith to Poland? We say no! and though our feeble voice may not reach England, it is our duty to act and speak like Englishmen in whatever part of the would we may be (*cheers.*)

Mr. Parker.—It is unusual I allow to rise immediately after a toast has been proposed, but who can think without indignation of the flogging of the wives and children in the streets of Warsaw—of those noble and heroic Poles whom Russian tyranny has devoted to Siberia? (*much cheering.*)

'THE REGENERATION OF POLAND.'

Mr. Stocquler.—It may seem extraordinary that an Englishman should rise after the toast you have so feelingly received, but this you will readily excuse when I tell you that it was my fortune to be in Poland soon after the termination of the last noble struggle for liberty. It was then I saw the most degrading punishments inflicted on some of the first persons in the land, while their children were cast into the streets bleeding and disfigured. 'God bless you,' the people would say, 'you are an Englishman; and every single Englishman lifts up his voice and would lift up his arm in our favour.' I was so far unfortunate that I did not reach Poland until the war was at an end but wherever I went, as an Englishman I was hailed with cordiality, and the people were perfectly aware that John Bull's struggle for reform at home alone prevented him from succouring them. (*cheers.*)

Mr. Turton.—From a very exciting subject, we come to one on which we may feel a little cooler, yet, gentlemen, without independent judges our hopes of freedom are illusive. Sorry I am to find that we have not a judge or a judge's son present, but one of the latter must have been prevented in consequence of an accident, as Mr. Grant assured me at a very recent period that he would be here. It seems to be considered that here in Calcutta a judge is precluded by his situation from having any political opinion, but to this consideration I for one will not subscribe. I have known the chief justice for some time, and can truly say that a more liberal man does not exist in Calcutta; and as for Sir John Grant, he has been before the public since 1812, and wears no mask. But it would seem, they think it is inconsistent with their situation to give a public opinion on political matters; while in England, the Lord Chancellor and the Chief Baron sit in the house of Peers, and the Rolls in the Commons. Then is it be said that the first judicial authorities here are not to have an opinion on a political question, while these, the highest law officers, share in the discussions at home? It may be said that it ought not to be so at home; but while it is. I cannot see the strength of the reasoning which would establish a different state of things in this country. To Hale, and to Ellenborough, we owe the introduction of some of our most important acts. I should like to know what is there to prevent a British judge in this country saying, if it be the pleasure of the legislature to pass such a law, it will give me pleasure to see the legislature pass such a law, it will give me pleasure to administer it. One reason there is certainly,—that they do not think as I do, but gentlemen, I assure you that they are as warm friends as any man to liberty. But now I shall propose without further preface to the toast, because as they are not present, we will not shock their modesty, neither will they have to return thanks. (*Cheers and laughter*)

"THE KING'S JUDGES IN INDIA.' *The Judges are coming!*

Mr Turton.—Gentlemen, time wears and the march of freedom is along with it. I will propose to you those gentlemen, who, taken as a body, are, as free and independent as any men 'The Civil Service of India,' and I regret that there are not more of them present. Whether this arises from their being in 'judicial situations' or not I cannot pretend to say, but certain it is we have not one judge of the Sudder present, though we have one judge of the Sudder Board of Revenue, and glad am I to find that he does not partake of the 'judicial' feeling—not judicious feeling, eh, gentlemen?—*laughter.*) —but let us acquit them all on the same terms (*Cheers*) for I am quite sure though there may be some amongst the service who do not view the liberty of the press in the same light that we do, there are none who do so from a desire to avoid publicity I cannot, however, forbear saying that there are those who have not subscribed so liberally to the purposes of the public as they have to the flattery of individuals. If it is not so, I ask how comes it, that 300 sat round at the festive board on a recent occasion, and now there are but 100 present? But I have heard it said that had we invited Sir Charles Metcalfe, we should have had a fuller attendance,—that all the parasites would have been present.. Gentlemen, we have paid Sir Charles a greater compliment than flummery can bestow, and, thank God, though the band are small they are a band of patriots, worth any number of hired men. But gentlemen, let us not forget, that there are many who would have been present were they not stationed at distant places.

'THE CIVIL SERVICE.'

Mr. Pattle, after a pause. There are few of my service here it is true, but those few might have saved the old horse the trouble of going so often to the mill. (*Laughter.*) However I will endeavour in my imperfect manner to make some answer to what Mr. Turton has just urged. And first, gentlemen, I think, you will allow that there are many in the service who object to public dinners from very honorable motives, but were I to state them, I fear a laugh only would ensue. (*Cheers and laughter.*) The civil service is like a stream running behind a rock, from which at first a few drops only oose out, but at length it becomes a fruitful fertilizing river; thus though there are but a few of my service present on this occasion, I hope that next year we shall see the table crowded with them. (*Applause.*) A more talented body does not exist or a more honorable one. True it is they require a little indulgence on this occasion, and the more so, as they cannot but be aware of the advantages of a free press which as a body they have supported and admired. (*Cheers.*) They know that it is as a tribunal of shame, one of the best, the most extensive, and the most general, correctives of abuse of power, whether from corruption or ignorance, which human wisdom can devise, therefore, gentlemen, as being men of acknowledged honor and talent, they are not, and I trust they never can be less than the warmest advocates of a free press. (*Cheers.*)

Mr. Pattle, again rose. Gentlemen a bumper. The toast I have now to give to you confers honor, on the proposer, for a more talented, more public spirited or more deserving body of men does not exist. Their profession has always distinguished itself as the staunch advocate and most powerful friend of the liberty of the press. Gentlemen I propose to you, 'the Calcutta Bar.'

This toast was drank with loud acclamation. Several gentlemen adding.

'MR. TURTON AND THE BAR OF CALCUTTA.'

Mr. J. A. Lorimer.—There may be some informality in my rising to address the company before the toasts selected for the evening are disposed of, but I claim the peculiar indulgence of making a few observations intimately connected with the subject just proposed for your reception by Mr. Pattle. We have been foremost in doing ample justice to the merits of distinguished individuals who have secured to us the rights and immunities of freemen; eulogy has already exhausted itself, in commenting on the vigorous administration of a Metcalfe, and in acknowledging the invaluable boon conferred on India by the operation of a free-press; the greater part of the evening has already been consumed in attempt to express the extent of our gratitude and obligation to the eminent statesman who presides over the destinies of British India. But let us remember that there are other individuals whose merits are equally conspicuous and whose exertions have been of signal service in the consummation of that glorious act which we are assembled this evening to commemorate. It would argue a culpable degree of indifference to benefits received, if we did not, in the most emphatic manner, publicly testify our gratitude to the Indian bar. (*Cheers*) Those who have watched the proceedings of our Society must acknowledge, that all public spirited undertakings of the highest import, have, in the first instance, originated from the members of that learned body. They have endeavored to rouse the apathy of a community proverbially dead to its own vital interest. They have, by dint of their eloquence and talents, kindled an enthusiasm in favor of a glorious cause, without which it would have expired at its birth. From the onset of the brunt to its close like faithful sentinels, they vigilantly guarded the shrine of freedom and manfully resisted the encroachments of power. (*Cheers*) During the brief dictatorship of Mr. Adam, when the thunders of despotism convulsed the political world in India.—and when the odious censorship palsied the energy of the local press, the voice of the Indian bar was heard, pleading eloquently in behalf of the trampled rights of Britons. Within this narrow circle, stood the only sanctuary, the hallowed temple, where the vestal flame of liberty was kept alive;—till under better auspices, it has now kindled into a conflagration. (*Cheers.*) The bar has been in all ages considered as a glorious profession to encourage the aspirations and to advance the prospects of young men of talent. and the study of the law is eminently calculated to expand, the mind and to in vigorate its faculties by an early investigation of abstract truths closely connected with the progress and constitution of civil society. The warmest votaries of the arts and sciences have been contented to trace their origin from some gifted minds; but law has ever been regarded as an emanation from heaven. Truly has the eloquent Hooker observed, 'that her seat is the bosom of God,—her voice is the harmony of the world;—all things in heaven and earth do her homage, the very least as feeling her care and the greatest as not exempt from her power.' In order to appreciate more fully the eminent services rendered by this illustrious body to the cause of freedom, we must consult the historic page for conspicuous instances. When Cataline and his confederate band of profligates, conspired against the liberties of Rome, whose voice was heard in the forum? Whose puissant wielded the thunders of outraged justice and finally defeated their machinations by a summary expulsion of the rebels? Who protected Gavins with the ample shield of justice and denounced his relentless persecutor Verres as a tyrant who dared to trample on the right of a Roman citizen? Was not Tully, the ornament and safeguard of the Roman bar? Let us return from the misty records of the past, and extract a moral from the events which have taken place within the memory of the last generation. Gentlemen! The advocacy of liberal principles is now, comparatively speaking an easy task. The path has been cleared and the dangers that beset it once, are now removed by the unremitting industry of the pioneers of freedom. We have launched out on the surface of a summer sea, and our sails are impelled by a propitious gale midst sunshine and smiles. But this was not the case with those illustrious men who have preceded us, and whose names, like stars in the firmament shine forth on the historic page. We live in brighter times, when ancient governments and powerful dynasties, are made to bow in deference to the spirit of the age, and to acknowledge the supremacy of the people. When the sagacious statesman has only to prepare for the new and bright order of things, dimly shadowed forth on the broad mirror of futurity. It is reserved for us to witness the realization of the fondest and brightest dreams of our boyhood, when first we knelt like Neophites at the august shrine of freedom, and lisped with pliant tongues the vow of our allegiance. Opinions which were at first entertained by a few philosophic minds in the dim recess of cloisters, have now met with a general reception. They have become the popular creed;—it were worse than heresy to call them now into question after they have received the stamp and impress of the age. The ramparts of despotism are stormed,—the banner of freedom is unfurled, and the exultant cry of victory reverberates throughout the universe. The day of danger is over, and we can now assemble in our festive halls to talk of our rights and privileges. (*Cheers*) Standing on this vantage ground, we cannot duly estimate the dangers and sufferings which were encountered by the adherents of reform. They had to grapple with the strong arm of power; and whilst engaged in the conflict, they were not cheered with the smiles nor buoyed up with the sympathy of those who had professed to espouse the same cause. The stake, the dungeon, and the horrors of martyrdom awaited the proud uncompromising spirit who clung with an unwielding tenacity to his opinions. Where is the recreant apostate rose triumphant, and enjoyed all the distinctions which a corrupt government had at its disposal. In those days party spirit ran high. The ties of friendship and kindred were sacrificed, without scruple, at this impious shrine. Turn your attention for a moment to Ireland, particularly in those days when the most awful vicissitudes and convulsions disorganized society by rendering life and property insecure, and we must then acknowledge the bar to be the most precious appendage of freedom. (*Cheers.*) It is, to borrow the eloquent expression of Erskine, 'another fold in the shield of the freedom of the public.' In those days—the very recollection of which freezes the blood and scares the imagination, the Courts of Justice became converted into filthy shambles where whole hecatombs of human beings were immolated; for *rebellion* was synonymous with reform. The lives of the most upright and talented men were left at the mercy of spies and informers. Even English judges whose minds were embued with English sentiments and principles, pawned the bright jewel of their reputation for paltry lucre and preferment which a venal government had the effrontery to offer. In this critical time,—in the hour of tribulation, when a moral apoplexy smote the heart of ill-fated Ireland, Gentlemen, the immortal Curran was sent as a redeeming angel to snatch many a victum from the grave, and to burst asunder the manacles that feltered his ill fated countrymen (*Cheers.*) It was truly a spectacle of moral sublimity to see this gigantic mind, leaning on its own recources, and like Marions surveying the extent of the dismal solitude and ruin after the heat of the conflict. In England, Gentlemen, the bar has been fortunately exempted, from performing so distinguished a part as the Irish bar; but still it has not been wanting in energy to resists the encroachment of power and to defend those noble principles which were unfolded by the Magna Charta and the Bill of Rights. The press, Gentlemen, which has tended greatly to widen the circle of knowledge and civilization, and to enlarge the basis of good government by admitting many to participate in the arduous duties of legislation, even this boasted engine of civilization, this powerful lever for the effectuation of moral good, may be reduced to servitude, if there be not an independent bar and an upright jury to watch over its right with a jealous eye. The India bar, gentlemen, can claim something more substantial than the negative merit of belonging to an association, which enrols the name of a Romilly, an Erskine, a Mackintosh, and a Brougham. With us, they have earned a deathless name by their uniform advocacy of liberal principles. To particularize individuals would be a task of supererogation,—it would be to gild refined gold—to paint the lily, &c. (*Cheers.*)

Mr. Turton.—In rising to return thanks, I feel quite satisfied that I ought in the first instance to express my thanks to the gentleman who has just sat down, not only for his kind expression to the Calcutta Bar, but for his eloquent appeal in favour of the profession in general. I am proud to say that the Bar has ever been the defenders of the people's rights, and to few man are we more indebted, than to Coke, who, great as he was a lawyer, stands infinitely more transcendant as a politician, and whose reply to James that he would dispose of the case as an English judge out to do, raised him above the men of those mean times. Not is the British bar singular in their advocacy of the rights of the people—Sir James Mackintosh, in his work on the French Revolution, replies to Burke who had denominated the writers in France in favor of revolution, 'country attornies,' by showing that they were advocates at Marseilloise and Lyons, superior to Vienna, Petersburgh and Berlin. True it is that there are renegades in the bar in England, —those who have given up the emoluments of practice to retire on a political pension;—one I am aware of who has become the mere tool of a party which he had sufficient talent to lead. But, on the other hand, let us look to Brougham, Mackintosh, and others; and can it ever be said that with talent such as these men have exerted, it is not a profession founded on liberty? For myself, I can with pride say, that I have ever been on the side of honorable politics; and on this subject I might appeal to those who knew me when a boy of fifteen at Eton. I am not a bit better now, just thirty years ago, and I hope I shall ever be found the bold assertor of the people's rights (*Cheers*) Mr. Turton concluded by proposing,

'THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND THE MERCHANT OF CALCUTTA.' *Money in both pockets.*

Dwarkanauth Tagore believed he was the youngest merchant in the Hall, and therefore, rose to return thanks. The Baboo congratulated his countrymen that no distinction had been made, in the recent act, between the native and the European. Indeed, he said, his countrymen ought to be deeply impressed with gratitude for the force with which the claims of the native press had been advocated, and though the English Press had not been unanimous on the subject, he would, good humouredly, rather infer that the minority were actuated by a little selfishness than from any fear of political danger (*laughter.*)

Mr. Parker.—The motto is *en avant.* I am now about to propose success to the cause of Freedom and Reform. As to freedom I need say little on the subject. Be its spread where it may, in France, Spain, England or America,—it is the light, the source of education and happiness. As to reform, when some ingenious friend persuades me that it is better to be a Russian serf than a Free born American, than against reform but not till then, and as Rob Roy says, the curse of Cromwell, and my malediction light on them who would intercept its progress.

'SUCCESS TO THE CAUSE OF FREEDOM AND REFORM.

Mr. Turton.—During the time in which the subject of the freedom of the press has been discussed in Calcutta, I have never found any body o men more ready to come forward on all occasions than

I have found the tradesmen of Calcutta. I will venture to say that a more respectable body does not any where exist, not only importion to their number, but as to talent and integrity, I have always found them true friends to freedom and I am sure we shall continue to find them so.

'THE TRADES ASSOCIATION.'

Mr. Rogers.—As master of the Trades Association I return you my thanks for the honor you have done that body. I am aware that our exertions have been overrated by Mr. Turton, but I am also aware that if the exertions of all classes of the community had not been united, we should not have been assembled here for this purpose this day. I cannot omit to notice that this is the first time the Trades Association has been publicly recognized and honoured with the approbation of the Calcutta community, and I heartily rejoice that this honor has been obtained by our co-operation in a cause, the completion of which must make the bosom of every honest man swell with pride. I cannot say aught that would increase that feeling. But with reference to the great man who has conferred the blessings of a free press on India, I may be permitted publicly to express our hope that we may soon hail him—the permanent Governor of India. *(Cheering)*

Captain T. J. Taylor (Madras Establishment.)—In rising to propose the toast assigned to me, I must crave the indulgence of my hearers from two causes, that labouring under indisposition, and that of being totally unaccustomed to address such an assembly as I now have the satisfaction to see around me. Amongst those who will most materially benefit from the event we are this day assembled to commemorate, are our native fellow subjects of all clasess; for theory has induced a belief, which I doubt not experience will confirm that no means exist for disseminating knowledge and the true principles of good government, through a land just emerging from the barbaric shackles of a slavery of ages, so simple and so ready as a free and unlettered press. The natives of this country possess within themselves many great and good qualities; they are not wanting in energy when backed by self-interest, and have both intelligence and perseverence to master the difficlties of language, of literature, of science, and the arts. But however great has been the advance that has been effected at the presidencies and the principal capitals of the country, it cannot be disputed that the great mass of the people have yet much to learn; that they have a task to shake off the trammels of ages, to imbibe true principles of independence, and to learn that actions are valuable in proportion to their intrinsic goodness, and not because they are merely palatable to the powers that be! They must act from an innate spirit of honesty, and feel that there is a moral force in freedom that knows no equal. *(Cheers.)* I have watched with some interest the advancement of the native mind, and it has been my good fortune to visit all the presidencies, and to have been at Bombay at the institution of the Elphinstone Professorships, erected at an expense of several lakhs by natives, and by natives only, for the encouragement of European knowledge amongst themselves, in honour of that distinguished individual, the statesman of Poonah and soldier of Assaye, who had just descended from the government of that presidency. Subsequently I assisted at the formation of the Hindoo Literary Society at Madras, and the establishment of their school, unfettered, by any peculiar dogmas of religion, at which are now educated in English literature the sons of the principal inhabitants of Madras. A few days prior to my departure from that presidency, I had the gratification of noticing the creditable progress effected by the pupils. Since I have been here, I have visited several of the institutions for education, and all of them with encreased satisfaction, for I have found the native mind here, far in advance of what I have seen elsewhere, except amongst the Parsees at Bombay, to whom I must yield the palm. Still it must be admitted that the natives have much to learn; but I must candidly confess that I am not of the school of conversion, and that I care little about the natives becoming Christians, for this simple reason, that I think they may be very good men and very valuable subjects, without necessarily deserting their father's creed. I shall be well satisfied, can I see the rising generation shake off the prejudices of caste, break up the system of ignorance and seclusion in which they retain their females, abandon, their dark superstition, eschew chicanery and cunning, 'that low mimic of wisdom,' and substitute a love of truth and a characteristic independence, engrafted on the many good qualities they now possess. These blessings will follow the dissemination of knowledge which will raise the natives of Hindostan to a high place in the scale of mankind, but these cannot be the work of a day; they must result from the silent yet steady progress of years, but will be materially forwarded by a fearless and unshackled press. This day has seen such a press established, under that power which alone is necessary for its surveilance,—the surveilance of the law; and this day is to me, what it must be to all, a day of pride and joy—a day memorale in the annals of Hindostan, *(much Cheering)*. I have learned with some surprise that there are some gentlemen present who are not so sure of the advantages of a free press and have come to this table to have their minds fortified on this point, to hear what advantages are expected from a free press, and to hear why we advocate it. For my part I should as soon have expected to have been asked why two and two make four, or that two parallel lines could never meet, or any other self evident proposition. But if the eloquence of my surrounding friends has failed to convince the individuals, I will briefly endeavour to explain why Britons cherish free institutions, and why they wish to see rights established by law and not by sufferance. It is simply this, that although a despotism might be the best of governments with an angel for a despot, we know that angels are rather scarce individuals, and, we fear, lest the Titas of to-day may be followed by the Caligular of to-morrow *(cheers.)* Within the last few years a new era has commenced in India; the sun of enlightenment has dawned on the land, the fogs of superstitions and the mists of prejudice are fast passing away, setting like the shadow of a lost world. That sun, however, is yet far from its meridian, but let us look for its progressive ascent and trust that it will shine forth in daily increasing splendour. But whether that proud expectation be fulfilled or not, whether its beams as cheerful as hope should lighten up the land and draw forth the latent energies of the Indian race,—or again, shrouded by the clouds of error, should decline in darkness, or should set in storms, the glory of its Orient will yet have been, and be, associated with Bentinck's and Metcalfe's names *(much cheering.)* Up, therefore, all classes and drink to the toast I am about to propose. Drink it with one mind—cheer it with one voice. I give you, Gentlemen,

'THE ENLIGHTENMENT OF THE INDIAN PEOPLE.'

Dwarkanauth Tagore returned thanks, and with reference to what had fallen from Captain Taylor, noticed the institution of the Hindoo College which had been founded chiefly through the exertion of his friend Mr. David Hare, by natives, and had not with one exception, received the support of a single civil servant.

Mr. Parker.—As we have now gained the great battle, do not let us forget him who led the forlorn hope, James Silk Buckingham. *(Cheers.)* I knew him during the whole of the time he was in India, and I flatter myself that during that time, I did my best to stick by him. It has been said Mr. Buckingham was an adventurer, and that the spring of his action was his own interest, but gentlemen, much as Buckingham did make and prosperous as his establishment was, he would havo made a great deal more, and been much more prosperous, had he abandoned his principles because at that time government would have been glad to have rewarded him for so doing *(cheers.)*

'JAMES SILK BUCKINGHAM.'

Mr. Turton.—My friend Mr. Parker has told you who led the first forlorn hope, but he has not said who led the next,—who was the first after Mr. Buckingham's hope had been ruined. There was at that time but the *Hurkaru*, which advocated liberal opinions, for though there was another paper published it was a blind and slavish supporter, a most uncompromising advocate of all that is bad, supported by men of talent indeed, from whom better things might have been expected. It is not too much to say that at the time the forlorn hope was driven back, Mr. Smith stood forward and risked all he had in the world as perseveringly as did his predecessor, and from that day to this the *Hurkaru* has been the consistent advocate of the rights of the people. Gentlemen I propose.

'MR. SAMUEL SMITH, AND THE INDEPENDENT CONDUCTORS OF THE CALCUTTA PRESS, WHILST THE PRESS REGULATION WAS IN OPERATION.'

MR. CHAIRMAN,—I toast as I ought to do, the compliment conveyed in the Toast you have done me the honor to propose and which has been so warmly received by the friends of the press who have assembled here to celebrate its emancipation, an event which dissipates the fears, and puts the seal of legal approbation to the hopes, of many an anxious year.

I feel proud of the manner in which my name is associated with the Liberty of the Press and with those who have labored to support its independence and who have suffered in its defence. I allude to Mr. Buckingham and the *Calcutta Journal*; Mr. Sutherland and Mr. Wm. Adam of the *Calcutta Chronicle*. Mr. Buckingham, we have heard is about to receive compensation for his losses, but Mr. Sutherland and Mr. Adam, although nearly ruined by the suppression of their paper, have never received any compensation. No men labored more indefatigably than they did to support the independence of the press, and no men have better deserved the thanks of this meeting and of the Indian public,

I cannot complain that I have suffered much in a pecuniary point of view—but I have as Mr. Turton has kindly assued you, cheerfully staked my all when the support of the principles of the *Hurkaru* or the advocacy of public rights required me to do so. It would be an idle boast now that the days of peril are past to say that I shall always be ready to do so long as I am connected with the Calcutta Press. The future may however be safely judged of by the past, and in the trial, should it ever come again, I hope I shall not be found wanting. *(Applause.)* But I am too happy in having weathered the tempests that have wrecked all the freepress fleet except the *Hurkaru* to dwell longer on the gloomy picture of the past. I am fortunate in having escaped both Scylla and Charibdis and after many years of difficulty and danger am delighted to stand here on this happy and glorious occasion—surrounded by friends of the Press—to acknowledge in the best manner I am able the gratitude I—and I presume all my brethern of the Press feel fowards our present Governor-General for repealing that odious regulation under which we have groaned for many a weary year.

It is not, however, the Editors and Proprietors of Printing Presses alone, that ought to feel grateful to Sir Charles Metcalfe—the whole people of India will partake as largely of its advantages as those immediately connected with the press, and will reap the full advantage of its perfect freedom.

By this liberal measure Sir Charles Metcalfe has freed Editors from harrassing and ineffectual restraint and liberated Proprietors from a law which unjustly depressed the value of that property and might again, as heretofore be used as an engine utterly to destroy it and reduce them from comparative affluence and honorable employment to banishment and penury after perhaps many years of incessant and anxious labor in an enervating climate and all because they allowed their journals to publish honest opinions on public events which happened to be unpalatable to the ruler of the day.

Although not a very ancient man I am, I believe, the father of the Calcutta Press—the oldest press proprietor and proprietor of the oldest press in India—at all eventst, I have for nearly fifteen years devoted all my days and half my nights to the personal management of the affairs of the *Harkaru* press. I am able therefore to speak from experience of the hampering difficulties and imminent dangers both to person and property which have hitherto beset unfortunate Editors and Proprietors. I can feel in due propotion the various advantages which will attend their emancipation from the shackles imposed upon them by other times—but the hour is too advanced to enter upon such a detail so fully as I shall have wished to have done I shall therefore be brief in my retrospect.

When we escaped from the iron sway of Gavernor Adam, the comparative toloration of Lord Amherst and the liberality of Lord William Bentinck had almost made us forget that we were, by law, still shackled—for some years, no act of the Government reminded us of the fact—we were practically free though legally enslaved, and it was not until the rumoured approach of a new Governor, in the person of a Tory Lord, a diplomatist of the Castlereagh School that we were reminded we were free only by sufferance and that our new master's *sic volo* was sufficient to annihilate us (*Cheers.*) It was at this critical juncture that Sir C. Metcalfe, with a magnanimity which will reflect immortal honour on his name, divested himself of this odious and unnesessary power, and struck of the fetters that had been imposed on us by Governor Adam. (*Applause.*)

For all this we are deeply grateful, and we trust this wisely liberal measure of Sir Charles Metcalfe will be followed by others of equal value; we are sure it will endear his respected name to our grateful memories, and remind us that if one accident bestowed upon us a Governor General who fettered the press, another and more fortunate one blessed us with a ruler who emancipated it—both were Civil Servants of the East India Company and in these good and in succeeding and we hope better times we have little fear that any future Governor—will attempt again to chain the freedom of opinion or venture to banish those who dare to give it honest expression. (*Cheers*)

I should be sorry to lose this opportunity of drawing the attention of our friends here assembled, to the fact that the independence of the Calcutta press had, besides those professionally connected with it more than one liberty disposed amateur coadjutor, as indefatigably laborious in its cause as their other avocations permitted. A cloud has passed over them (*applause*) but the conductors of the Free Press of Calcutta can never forget their labors in the good cause (*name, name*). They are not present I believe, or if they are they need not blush at the mention I have taken the liberty, to make of the valuable support they accorded when most need and therefore most valued.

The foremost I shall name and I do it with pride and satisfaction is Colonel Young *(cheers.)* a staunch supporter of the *Calcutta Journal* and the *Bengal Hurkaru* —my early patron and friend,—to whom in times of difficulty and danger when I was alone in the *Hurkaru* without an editor and with but few friends I always was successful—the free press of India had and has no warmer friend —no more willing laborer then Colonel Young. *(cheers.)*

Another gentleman—an old and staunch supporter also of the Calcutta Free Press and a warm advocate of liberal principles in all things —a man universally known and respected, of need only name him to satisfy you of the justness of my assertions, I speak of Mr. Palmer. (*Cheers.*) But for the powerful support of these gentlemen—a support not confined to secret and safe encouragement —but openly afforded with their pens and by their personal influence. But for them the laborers in the vineyard of the Free Press might have failed in the struggle, and even the *Hurkaru* itself which has this might been so much lauded, as the last remnant of the Press as it stood in the days of Governor Adam might have ceased to exist—might have been as the *Calcutta Journal* and the Calcutta Chronicle now are. To these Gentlemen therefore the thanks of this meeting are due for their liberal and disinterested support in times of peril to the Calcutta Free Press.

There is yet a third individual, who has for several years been a press proprietor and who has always battled on the liberty side, and that with the greatest disinterestedness and liberty I mean, Dwarnath Tagore who has spent many thousand rupees in support of liberal principles and who has never brought profit in his connection with the Press, but who doubtless, being a Merchant, would not object to receive it, were forthcoming.

Mr. Smith concluded by apologising for the time he had failed to mention the name of any active friend of the liberal press, the Chairman would not allow the omission to pass unnoticed.

These were the toasts arranged for the evening; but several others, amongst which were Mr. Turton, Mr. Parker, Mr. Palmer, and Colonel Young, were proposed and drank at a late hour, and Mr. Pattle, at the close of the festival, called on the company to make an annual feast, by meeting next year, and every future years, to celebrate the Freedom of the Press, and to perpatuate this act of honor and justice to the noble individual the liberator of it. All present greeted this proposition with enthusiastic applause. The company separated at two o'clock in the morning.

CONDUCT OF THE PRESS.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Courier.

SIR,—I address you as a Gentleman conducting a Free Press, for the purpose of soliciting your aid in opening the eyes of that portion of the community, who, blinded by the attacks which have been made upon the Lord Bishop, (at first unjustifiably, because they were commenced before His Lordship's act had been promulgated,) and by the "day by day" censures passed upon the Governor General's re-instatement of the Hon'ble Mr. Elliot in his Office, are led to imagine the laudators of the Press Law are anxious and determined that the Press shall be FREE. Nothing can be more erroneous. The conductors of the Press have put it beyond all question, that they are guided by private and not by public motives. Look at the connexions of the several Presses—I ask, whether one can rationally suppose, had Elliot and Siddons been reversely placed, the *same* attacks would have been made? Have we forgotten the *Hurkaru*, Elliot and the Clique? What then is our freedom? a mere exchange to actual thraldom; the thraldom of the human mind, subjected to the passions, the feelings, and the moral sense of cat's paws—irresponsible cat's paws, from the all-powerful security long experienced in that *power*, the despotic *power*, vested in the Government,—but which was safely lodged, because it would not and could not in these times be abused. The power of deportation has not been taken away by the Act which renders publishers of libels amenable to the Law only; and the little interest that has been excited by Sir Charles's Law, and the means, so *mean*, that have been resorted to, to puff it into magnitude, are ample if proof were wanting, than the whole business from end to end has been one contemptible *farce*.

Sir Charles Metcalfe's character for *certain amenities*, was stamped like that of Lord Wm. Bentinck's for *all the virtues*, by the clamorous voice of the *many* and would not the Press Law, if felt to be of any importance, have been seized upon by the friends and admirers of the former to do him greater honor? if not, why has the opportunity of doing it been lost? But, I digress. We are now at the mercy! under the judgment; and subject, alas! to the *sic volos* of two or three men, whether any one of us shall be brought before the public, and whether, in that case, we shall be allowed to reply.

"We have had *enough* on this subject." "We think *differently* from A. B or C. D., and *decline* his communications altogether," are Editorial *Courtesies* addressed to the contributors to the FREE PRESS. "Bad enough?" Yes—and so *that* man's public rights and whistled off. "We think *differently*," and THEREFORE, and *of course* the mouth of another is made fast. Call you this Freedom? These instances are sufficient; but I leave to you the editorial duty to mark with due severity many others of a blacker dye. Were I an Editor, I would, *baring done it pithily*, give a *sticking* place to a Cord of Truth,, where it should remain till the rod had done its office. You may collect, with little trouble, nettles enough to make a rod. without distressing your memory. Mr. Bracken, for example, who, by breach of social intercourse, and all confiding faith therein, was made to be a witness against himself,—"would have its sting." The denial of insertion to aught concerning Agents and their liabilities, and referring instead complaining parties to favored individuals, and to Secretaries of establishments also under favor; and on the other hand putting forth anonymous and acknowledgedly unvouched-for anonymous productions against others, might be mentioned in proof of the term Cat's paw which I did not unthinkingly apply, Some instances of mean and unmerited personalities have appeared lately, and one towards a lady, reduced to earn her bread by an ill-placed faith in Agents—who must go unscathed—towards one who has been successfully exerting herself for the *real* good of an Institution, is but a sad and sorry proof of the decorum and decency, the respect due, and to be observed towards individual feeling, "advocated with a smile the better for to kill." I marvel why it was not thought necessary to complain of the rule being neglected, which in the days of our Grandfathers, was about as proper to be enforced, as attending at all the marriages that take place from Kidderpore. I mean the infliction of corporal punishment upon the young ladies. The Doctors too, the poor unfortunate Doctors—for which office so many have been so greedily seeking—how many, think you, of the learned profession would be glad to suck into the situation, if the anonymous of the *Hurkaru* day by day, would insist upon his tasting the milk, and seeing the bread weighed, cheek by jowl, or in turns, with the head master? &c. &c.

There is to be no reform, I presume, in the Rules of the Orphan Society, because the *Hurkaru*, (who publishes nothing he does not think "for the good of the many"), is of opinion that the Rules of the Institution are to *that end* unimproveable. It may be so, and what so wise as that which orders that the "Girls" (now called "young ladies"—a change not objected to by our CATO), "who have made sufficient progress in writing and reading, shall be principally employed in needle work!" Doubtless the writer of these laws was profoundly skilled in all that is necessary to legislate, and was aware if Girls were allowed to make too much progress in reading and writing, that they would become the great coutributors to the Press, and the spur to march of intellect, things in those days not advocated by the organ which now so ably revels on the throne. One feels half inclined to smile at the Puppets (Gods self-made!) who setting themselves up as the arbiters of all things, may be expected soon to talk of the *divine majesty* of the Press, and the Editors in its execution of their regal offices, can *"do no wrong."*

S. T.

Calcutta Courier, September 19. 1835.

MEERUTT.

Rungeet Sing had quite recovered, ere the medical Officer could leave Loodianah, but still the Maharajah was anxious for the assurance of a Doctor, that he was all right. We are astonished that he does not borrow permanently a Surgeon, from the Hon'ble Company. Such a situation would be well worth temporary, acceptance of any medical man.—*Meerutt Observer, 24th September.*

EUROPE.

THE PROTECTION OF VOTERS, AND LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

On the day of nomination for the South Devon election Sir Wm. Molesworth and Mr. C. Buller solemnly warned Lord John Russell that if he should be defeated it would be for want of the electors' protection of the ballot, to which he was opposed.

"If," said Sir Wm. Molesworth, addressing Lord John, "you lose this election, you will lose it simply by the means of intimidation, for the majority of the electors are undoubtedly in your favour; but they dare not, nor can they be expected, even for conscience sake, to incur utter destruction and ruin. If you gain your election, you will gain it with difficulty, by the self-sacrifice of many, and some of your truest and most undaunted supporters will rue the day of your return; for they will suffer, as has been the case in other counties, through the anger, the ill-will, and the revenge of their infuriated landlords. These considerations deserve your most earnest attention, in order to apply the fitting remedy to these enormous evils." * * *

"The only remedy is secret suffrage. Now, my lord, bear these considerations in your mind; remember this contest. Remember the electors of Devon, and the evil which they will endure, when you will have hereafter to give your vote on this subject—when you will have to say ay or no for the ballot."

The result verified these apprehensions, and Lord John Russell, in his parting address, attributed his defeat to intimidation. Many however, had dared persecution in the discharge of their duty, and in our last number we quoted the statement of a correspondent of the Globe:—"Hundreds are at this moment trembling for the conquences of an honest vote." Has, then, Lord John Russell, in whose cause these sacrifices were made, remembered the electors of Devon, and the evil they endure, according to the emphatic prayer of Sir Wm. Molesworth? Hi;

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answer to the question has been given at the Stroud election, and it is even this—

" He thought that *the electors might imagine that the Devonshire election had made him change his opinion with respect to the ballot.* He stated that *it was not so.* He had *seen instances of intimidation* at that election, which certainly, *if generally carried on*, would call for a remedy to put an end to such a state of things. He would have *confidence in the public opinion and increasing intelligence of the country*, that other means would be resorted to, *rather than having recourse to secret voting, to obtain the result of a free election,*"

These are cold words, but they will kindley the blood of those who have suffered or hazarded persecution, or who have felt the degradation of uttering a vote compelled against their judgments at the Devon election.

The public have seen the statements of the extents to which intimidation was carried in the Devonshire contest—they have seen Lord John Russell's declaration attributing his defeat in main part to that cause; and yet he now intimates to us that intimidation must be *more generally carried on* than in the instance of which he has just had experience, before a remedy can be required to put an end to such a state of things! Why, how much more intimidation must be necessary to convert him to the ballot?—what is the amount of pain and peril, of ruin or demoralization, which will satisfy him that recourse must be had to the only remedy? What does he apprehend from the ballot worse than the tyranny he has seen exercised over the Devonshire voters? Is he content to see the electoral duty made a Juggurnath?

Lord John talks of his confidence in the public opinion and increasing intelligence of the country for the discovery of other means than secret voting to obtain the result of a free election. But for the respect to which on other scores Lord John Russell is intitled, it would be impossible to keep temper with such puerilities. When our electors are demoralised and degraded, and our representation corrupted by the foul influences, are we to be told to wait to see whether public opinion and increasing intelligence find some remedy inconceivable in the present state of the human mind? *Sir Abel Handy* is fairly surpassed by Lord John Russell. When *Sir Abel's* house is in flames, the lucky thought strikes him that, perhaps, the fire may go out of itself; but the *Abel Handy* to match Lord John Russell must, in the midst of the conflagration, comfort himself with the hope that the increasing intelligence of the country would devise other means than recourse to water to save the house from destruction by fire.

As for public opinion, Lord John Russell, in the Devon contest, had the opportunity of observing that the effect of the foul influences in the system of open voting is to create a false and deceptious semblance of opinion; electors, under the operation of terror, rather choosing to appear ignorant or bigoted than to confess themselves slaves. Thus the fear of Popery was pretended by men whose only fear was the fear of their landlords or their parsons. This counterfeit opinion, in a state of society in which a knowledge of opinion is all-important, we have always contended to be one of the evils of open voting. It may be observed, that the counterfeit opinion would co-exist with secret voting, as the men now compelled to feign opinions corresponding with their votes, would, upon the institution of the ballots, still feign the same opinions corresponding with their promises, and opposed to their secret votes: but here two effects are to be remarked,—first, that when intimidation was baffled by the ballot it would cease to be exercised, and the motive for dissimulation would cease; and, secondly, that the secret vote, according to the sincere judgement, would be the practical contradiction to the feigned opinion. For instance, if voters had been protected by the ballot at the last Devon election, the majority might have gone to the urns crying " No Popery " but the return of Lord John would have shown the true opinion, and that the bigotry was only a pretence compelled by tyranny.

Lord John, relying upon the increasing intelligence of the country, would reject the ballot. Can it have failed to strike him that the pains and degradation of the dependent and enthralled elector will be in direct proportion to his intelligence?—that the more strongly he feels his duty to society, the more deeply he is sensible of his public interests, the keener will be his consciousness of self-abasement in voting, at the dictation of his tyrant, against his conviction of what is wise and just? An enlightened and conscientious man may sacrifice himself in the public cause, but we have no right to ask such sacrifices, and they are hardly likely to be made with the lesson before us, that, even a few days afterwards, they will be treated by the candidate concerned in them as not of a magnitude to warrant a protective measure. If the election be carried by such sacrifices, why, then the answer is ready, that the result has shown the independence of the voters, and that change is unnecessary. If such sacrifices are made in vain, why, then it is said that the intimidation must be more "generally carried on" to make out a case for remedy.—*Examiner, May 24.*

PARTIAL AND PHARISAICAL LEGISLATION.

Mr. Poulter's projects for the better observance of the Sabbath would not have been listened to for one moment had it not been for the more enormous absurdity and vexatiousness of the measure proposed by Sir Andrew Agnew. Had those two gentlemen concerted the matter between them they could not have proceeded more craftily for their common object. Sir Andrew Agnew brought forward a Bill of astounding extravagance, which was forthwith scouted by the public and the legislature. Mr. Poulter, who was one of the first to protest against the knight's puritanical severities, then takes up the matter, and proposes enactments only a degree less obnoxious; and merely because something worse has been attempted, his measure obtains a consideration which it does not deserve. Had there not been an Agnew Bill to prepare the way, the Bill of Poulter would have been flung out as indignantly as that of Agnew. The man who proposed to sweep chimnies by drawing up a goose by a string, sharply rebuked by a lady for his inhumanity, but when he moderated his suggestion, saying, " Well, ma'am, if you object to the goose, a pair of ducks will " answer the purpose as well," he procured a placid assent. The Frenchman, in the old story, runs into the street with a red-hot poker in his hand, and asks permission of the first passenger to plunge it into his body' and when the favour is refused, with the threat of a knock-down blow, Monsieur takes off his hat, makes a low bow, and say, " Then, sir, I hope you will pay me for the " trouble and expense of heating the poker." There is hardly a proposal which people will not be disposed to listen to, if it be an abatement of some more monstrous demand. Bearing this in mind, we always watch with most apprehension the projects which follow any very preposterous piece of extravagance.

Upon the subject of the observance of the Sabbath we have so repeatedly stated our opinions, that it may be unnecessary for us now to repeat them, but we will again declare that we only defend such an amount of employment as may serve to the repose from toil and the recreation of the greatest possible number of people, " for some must watch, while some must sleep—so runs the " world away." To forbid any to work on Sunday would be, in effect to compel all to work. The oven, for example, dresses a hundred dinners; release the baker from employment, and a hundred inexpert cooks are set to work, and a hundred to one that the luxury of the Sunday joint, the seventh-day treat of the poor man, is spoiled in the cooking. The same rule applies to the innocent recreations. To prevent the employment of one coachman shall twenty people be denied the benefit to health and spirits of an excursion from the heart of the city to the favourite places in the neighbourhood of London? We should be sorry indeed to see the inhabitants of this vast city lose their enjoyment of such natural scenes as they can catch a glimpse of; their love for green fields and vegetation may be laughed at by the thoughtless, but it will be respected and encouraged, as a moral taste. by those who understand mankind. The enjoyment, too, of a pure air under a bright sky is hardly to be conceived by those who are not condemned to the atmosphere of a work-shop and an alley for six days out of the seven. But then the Poulters and Agnews should coolly answer, " the poor can walk," and it never occurs to these stoical persons that a walk from the heart of the town to any point clear of the suburbs will not leave much freshness for enjoyment, or will, at least, be so much exercise and time lost to the pleasure of the day.

Mr Poulter stated

" It was his attention in committee to provide for the just recreation and refreshment of the poor, who, on Sunday's after attending divine service, might feel disposed to walk to some distance from their habitations. With that view it was his intention *to provide for the sale of fruit and confectionary* on the Sabbath-day; but he believed that the suppression of shop-keeping and ordinary trading on that day, instead of being an inconvenience or a disadvantage, would be attended with very considerable benefit to the poor."

The refreshment of fruit and confectionary for the poor after long walks! The exemption of the sale of medicine is indeed a necessary provision after this. The poor people who, after a long walk, were to be denied anything more nutritive than course fruit and stale pastry, would be in good training for the apothecary,

We have read, with much satisfaction, Sir Robert Peel's objections to the vexatious legislation in question, and should have been well pleased if any of our Ministers had spoken to the same effect. The little which Mr Spring Rice said seemed to countenance the proposed measure, but that does not surprise us. There are other quarters, however, in which the " want of courage" " to be just," was less to be expected. Sir Robert Peel took the right ground of objection, and in the right spirit.

" There is no man in the House who attaches greater importance than I do to the proper keeping of the Sabbath-day. I think no one has a right to shock the public feeling by desecrating the Sabbath-day; but, at the same time. I entertain very serious doubts as to whether we shall promote that object by legislation, and whether it will not be better to trust to the influence of maners and the inerease of morality, for the purpose of checking, by public opinion, the attempt at profanation of the Sabbath, than to have recourse to new laws, which, I fear, in themselves, would be difficult of execution; and which, as they might be perverted to purposes of individual vexation, would tend to bring the law itself into disrespect. I confess, judging from my own experience, I should say that you might safely trust to the influence of manners. I should say that, comparing, even within my own short experience, the observance of the Sabbath with what I have witnessed, and certainly with what I have read, making this comparison, I should say that, without the interference of any new law, the Sabbath-day is now much better observed than was the case formerly. If that effect has taken place, nothing would be more easy than to show that you owe that consequence, that good effect of the influence of manners, to the influence of public opinion, and not to legislation. (Hear, hear.) Because I will venture to prove, to the satisfaction of any man, that the enactments now on the statute book are not, and have not been, observed."

The partial and pharisaical spirit of the Bill (a vice common to all the measures that have been propesed on the subject within the last four years) was thus observed on by Sir Robert :—

" If it be wrong for the humbler classes to travel by steam to Richmond on Sunday, surely it must be equally wrong for us to be travelliing in our carriages on the same day. I do believe that the rich are the greater offenders. Enactments of this kind tend only to create disunion between the richer and the lower classes, because the restrictions which they provide apply principally to the latter. To any law proceeding upon that principle I must decidedly object. If you legislate upon the subject at all, it ought to be impartially: the restrictions you provide should apply equally to all classes."

Sir Robert would not support a proposition to refer the Bill to a select committee, because that might be thought an indirect mode of defeat, and giving the author the opportunity of making his measure as perfect as he could in committee, Sir Robert added :—

" When he has taken that course, I shall call upon him either to drop the Bill altogether, or to leave the law as he found it, and to trust to the continued operation of manners."—*I bid.*

THE TIMES AND THE IRISH CHURCH.

Concluded.

[March 28, 1835.]

This (Lord John Russell's resolution) is *even a more preposterous* proposition with reference to the time and circumstances under which it has been made than that of Mr. Ward in the last Parliament, to which this same Lord John Russell, with Lord Althorp and their colleagues, so strenuously objected.

[Last year the Times urges the immediate carrying of the proposition, and the Whigs are blamed for postponing it. Now they are said to have " strenuously objected to it," and the present proposition is " even more preposterous,' &c. than the one which the Times so " strenuously" (" objected to") *support!*]

[March 25, 1835.

We find from all quarters that the projected motion of Lord John Russell is looked upon by the opposition as their last shift. They found upon it all their hopes of forcing the Government to resign. Now what is the nature of this motion? Nobody can doubt the construction put upon the proposed resolution or resolutions of the Whig-Radicals by those who urge on their adoption. By Mr. O'Connell and his coadjutors, the carrying of the appropriation principle is described as equivalent to a guarantee that a Popish population shall never more contribute to " the support of a Protestant Church;" in other words, this magical phrase, " appropriation" of Church revenue means nothing more nor less than abolition of the Church itself.

The tendency of appropriation in such a sense must have been obvious to Lord Althorp and his colleagues, when they winced under the proposal to adopt it at the bidding of Mr. Ward and his more immediate allies: That tendency in their minds, was and is the annihilation, not correction of the Protestant Church of Ireland.

[June 2, 1834.]

The principle of Mr. Ward's motion is, we believe, to be in words admitted; and how is it to be followed up? Why, report says, by the grant of a " Commission of inquiry into the ecclesiastical state of Ireland." *A mere pretext for delay and facility for judge—a blind, and screen and baffler of the public expectations.* All the facts necessary for a decision have already been published and laid before Parliament.

[June 4, 1834.]

The fair, natural, single, manly, and straight forward course for men sincere in their avowal of a certain principle, was to acknowledge and support, by their votes, that principle when it should be proposed to the House of Commons. Mr. Ward proposed it. Well did Mr. O'Connell fix the challenge upon Ministers. "Mr. Stanley" (and nobly did that gentleman redeem his *error* of opinion by the conscientious hardihood with which he maintained it —" Mr. Stanley (said Mr. O'Connell, in his eloquent speech) has boldly asserted his principle. Will you, Ministers, assert yours?" No such thing; *God knows it gives us pain enough, in the discharge of the duty we owe our country, to reproach them with it;* but Ministers we do from our hearts declare, have, under some pressure a difficulty to us inconceivable, displayed on this occasion a mean, trimming, truckling demeanour, of which the cause can be no otherwise so much as even conjectured, but on the hypothesis that some intriguing power is at work beyond the walls of the Cabinet, though perhaps not very remote from the closet, which, in accordance with the hurrahs and exultation of the Tory prints, continues to paralyze the timid endeavour of the Ministers; and to make good the menace conveyed on those significant words of Mr. Stanley, that he had not yet seen the English Sovereign who would give his assent to a law, even should it pass, for executing the purposes ostensibly indicated by this Ministerial Commission.

[Last year the Whigs are abused for not carrying this resolution without delay; and in delaying it, they are accused of truckling and trimming, of which the cause is conjectured to be some secret or back-stair's influence. Now the resolution is criticised according to the presumption of Mr. O'Connell respecting it—those presumed notions are also further presumed to have been present to the mind of Lord Althorp—and out of this double assumption a bugbear is to be raised for the purpose of opposing the measure. If the measure was right last year, it is right this. If it tends to the destruction of the Protestant Church, why did the Times urge it last year? The Whigs, for delaying " the annihilation of Protestantism," were " mean, truckling, trimming." In order to " annihilate Protestantism," the Duke is welcomed. But the Whigs being out of favour, must not be allowed this year to devour the Protestant Church of Ireland, which it was " mean, trimming, and truckling," to abstain from last year; and the Protestants of Ireland are to be put " in Schedule A" by nobody but " the friends of the Church, the Poor, and the Monarchy." Truly the members of " the unnatural wen—these same flood-thirsty Orangemen," who now being promoted, constitute " the very life-blood of civilization in Ireland"—truly, they ought to congratulate themselves on their escape. The Times will not allow Lord Melbourne to lunch on a single parson —the Duke might have had curates, rectors, bishops and all]

THE IRISH CHURCH AT AN END.

[Times, April 4, 1835.]

Well, the coalition has succeeded!—it has, as far as in it lies, signed the death-warrant of the Protestant Church in Ireland.

[Times, June 19, 1834.]

Foolish Lords are infinite plagues to the community. We have had Lord Winchilsea crying about the streets, " Lost or stolen, a Church Establishment;" whoever brings it back (to what it was fifty years ago) shall be rewarded with a good fat living. Lord Winchilsea having failed egregiously in his effort to obtain notice, has been succeeded by another bellman, who is a Lord, and an Irishman to boot, and who, as becomes an Irishman, roars out his advertisement in a louder key than even the steavart Kentish crier. He apostrophises " the crisis" as one that most arouse us to a firm, decided, and uncompromising series of unwearied exertions for all that is dear to us as Christians;" thereby plainly intimating that everything which ought to be dear to Christians, is comprised in an overgrown Church Establishment—and that, we fear, is really the orthodox notion of most of our political Christians.

Alas! alas! are pluralities and stalls and sinecures " the Church?" Perhaps they are so, almost as much as divinity, sophisters and gold gowns are " the people."

CHURCH IN DANGER.

[Times, April 7, 1835.]

Yes! to this point is the country now pushed by the vote of the House of Commons, and by its inevitable consequences. The people of England must interpose by petition and remonstrance, or our Protestant constitution is at an end. The Dissenters of both countries must make common cause with their Protestant brethren of the Established Church, or they will suffer the like fate with the Irish Dissenters in the rebellion towards the close of the eighteenth century, who begun by confederating with the Papists, and ended by being sacrificed to their begoted and treacherous rancour.

[Aprl 8.]

We shall soon see whether the people of this country, who have hitherto considered the Protestant reformed faith as the richest inheritance they have received from their ancestors, will allow that faith to be sacrificed at the shrine of the graven images of Popery, in any part of realms.

[Times, June 20, 1834.]

The scheme we exposed at the time, and it was this—When the *plotters* found that nothing was really intended by Church reformers, beyond a correction of temporal abuses, but when they were equally satisfied from the unanimous feeling throughout the country, that a reform to that extent was inevitable, if not prevented by some powerful and unusual means, they affected to believe, that the real object of those whom they termed " the enemies of the Church," was to violate its essence, not to re-adjust its incidents, and to overthrow it absolutely, that on its ruins should be raised whatever edifices of superstition or heresy it might please the Papist or the Infidel to establish. Now it is plain, that if the nation *could be cheated* into a suspicion that " Church Reform" means, not a correction of temporal abuses, but a violent subversion of the spiritual Church itself, there would be nothing easier than to spread in all quarters the *terrible outcry that the Church was in danger*, and thus put an effectual stop to every measure designed for the practical amendment of its ministers, and the rooting out of those unseemly and corrupt practices that prevail in it. Yesterday witnessed another *lay declaration*, addressed by " noblemen and gentlemen connected with Ireland," to the Primate Archbishop of Armagh. It is really painful even to extreme distress, to look on; while these solemn mockeries are attempted in the face of God and man, and in connection with the most sacred subjects. From the nature of the opposition now preparing against the Bills for purging the Church of her abuses, it is clear enough that the " Liturgy, rites, ceremonies," and all the rest, might be shipped off to South America, if only the loaves and fishes were respected— if only fat sinecures and pluralities were still permitted, and deans and chapters, and non-resident rectors, were left undisturbed in their stalls.

[Times, April 10, 1835.]

Without raising a cry that the Church is in danger, we may nevertheless be permitted quietly to warn all friends of the Monarchy, and of its political integrity, that the Church of Ireland is in real Danger, and that if she goes, the temporal Crown of Ireland goes with her.

[Times, June 7, 1834.]

Every man of plain sense and of a right estimate of whatever constitutes the real strength and value of the Church of England, must be shocked, as Earl Grey was, at the stupid fanaticism which would embark that great National Establishment in the same frail bottom with the *unnational and untenable Irish Church*, and insist on their standing or failing together.

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